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VOL. IV. NO. 68 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons.
March 26th	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th "	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Nagoya ..	7000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
March 24th "	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th "	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
31st Mar.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
24th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Ghazia at Karachi (for Persian Gulf passengers only)
6th April	Dilwara ..	East Africa

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki ..	3801	14th March	24th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	21st March	1st April.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	30th March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	6th April	27th April.
Penang Maru .	S. Kushibiki	5280	17th April	29th April.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	1st May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

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Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kunajiri Maru	4058	K. Sakurai .	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Luzon Maru "	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th "	18th "

For Freight apply to

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Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr.	25th Ap
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500	15th May.	13th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Ezadya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NOTICE

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ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "
S.S. Olympia	6124	Alex. Andrew	28th " "
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Kassilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	495	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Lioyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angles	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U. S. A	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala. Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	San Francisco
Rangoon		Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Peking
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Yokohama
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SAPANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C-2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

WIDOW LADY and daughter from down country travelling via Marmugoa to Bombay by steamer, will hear to their great advantage on addressing confidential to Patron Homes, Sanvordem, Cudchodem, Goa. 3513

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 563B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3351

WANTED

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED by educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French, also tuition by correspondence, and translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED a trained MASSEUR to teach Indians. Employment at Khandwa for duration of War.
Copies of certificates with particulars of salary required should be forwarded to DIRECTOR, Medical Services in India, Simla. 1060

WANTED.—By a young Indian, Master of Arts, of a British University and a Barrister-at-Law, service as a PROFESSOR in a College or as a PRIVATE SECRETARY to a Maharaja or in any similar capacity. Holds very good testimonials Apply to Box No. 284, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroincle." 3520

WANTED—A B. Sc. and two B. A's. with experience of teaching English, History, and Geography in High Schools on Rs. 70—4—90. A plucked B. A. with experience of teaching on Rs. 45—3—60. An experienced PERSIAN and URDU TEACHER on Rs. 30—2—40. Please apply with testimonials to the HEAD-MASTER, Datea High School, C. I. Bundelkhund. 3446

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1916, for the post of MATE, Harbour Tugs. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 3,600 per annum, with no allowances. The post is non-pensionable.
Candidates for appointment should be under 30 years of age, and should hold a Board of Trade Master's Certificate.
Original certificates and testimonials, with copies for retention, should be annexed to the application.
The candidate selected will be called upon to take up the appointment at once; he will be on probation for six months, and will be required in due course to enter into an agreement for three years.

F. BOWES,
Chairman,
Colombo Port Commission.
Colombo, 28th February, 1916. 1063

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For the SANATAN DHARAM COLLEGE, Lahore.
1. PRINCIPAL (who will be expected to teach English), salary Rs. 400—50—600.
2. PROFESSOR of Mathematics, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—20—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—20—350.
3. PROFESSOR of Philosophy, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—20—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—20—350.
4. PRFESSOR of Economics and History, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150-20-250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—20—350.
5. PROFESSOR of Sanskrit and Sanatan Dharam, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—20—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250-20-350.
6. PROFESSOR of Persian, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 75—10—125.
Only experienced men need apply stating qualifications, age, religious views, etc.
Applications with testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent before 31st March, 1916, to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS, President, Lahore. 3530

WANTED

WANTED.—A Gujarati knowing GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE for office work good at figures and correspondence. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3538

WANTED.—A GOVERNESS (Indian preferred) to take charge of 2 children. Good references and knowledge of Hindustani essential. Pay up to Rs. 50. Lodging free. Apply stating full particulars to Mrs. KICHLU, c/o. Registrar, High Court, JAMMU (Kshmir State). 3539

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

FOR SALE.—FIRE-ENGINE, 12 h.-p., by Shand Mason and Co., in good working order. Apply to COTTON MANAGER, Colaba. 3476

SINGER 2 3/4. FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND PERAMBULATOR in good condition. Rs. 25. Apply to Box No. 783, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3519

FINEST EVAPORATED APPLE AND PEAR RINGS at Rs. 7 per 8 lbs. or Rs 2 per 2 lbs. by V. P. Post all charges included. Apply to A. H. LEE. Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab. 2495

FOR SALE.—One complete Cummin's Patent COTTON BALING PRESS with Pumping Engine in good working order at Meerut City. Dismantling and packing to be done by buyers. For terms and further particulars Apply to:—
MANAGING AGENT,
The Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore. 3542

SWEEPING PRICE REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our new factory. 395 pairs Gents Red Morocco Tie shoes, barktanned soles screwed on, medium toe and fitting. In sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per pair.
For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. list.
The CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras, 612—11

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of Queen's Mansions, Office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 3498

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1041C

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULAE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsowa. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No 3 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—A well furnished commodious bungalow near the sea side at Bandra, for three months only from 1st April, consisting of four bed rooms dining and drawing room. Garden, outhouses and stabling. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to "Bandra" care of this paper. 1009

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

HOT SEASON ON.—TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.—By the week, fortnight, month or season.—Furnished Blocks and Cottages in cool, shady and healthy (quiet or central locality) mosaic or tiled flooring. Hundreds of middle class Europeans have availed themselves of the benefits of these cheap but sanitary dwellings. Rents from Rs. 50 per month. Apply sharp to avoid disappointment to—
M. BURKE, M.I.M.E.,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Matheran Railway, NERAL. 3509

NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at the basement of the Town Hall, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th March 1916, for the supply of
1. Blue Black Ink Powders
2. Blue Black Ink liquid in bottles.
3. Red Sealing Wax and
4. Round Pewter Inkstands

all of country manufacture, to this Department during the three official years ending 31st March 1919.
2. The quantity of Blue Black Ink Powders in each packet, must be sufficient to produce 28 ozs. of good ink and the contents of each bottle of liquid ink must measure 28 ozs.
3. In the case of Sealing Wax (Red) each stick must weigh 4 ozs. or a bundle of 8 sticks should weigh 2 lbs.
4. Each tender must be accompanied by sealed samples of each of the articles separately, with the lowest rate per dozen or per lb. as the case may be, at which the tenderer is prepared to supply the articles delivered free of all charges into the Stationery Godowns, Town Hall, Bombay.
5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (50) fifty in the case of each article, which will be forfeited in the event of any delay or evasion on the part of the tenderer in executing the necessary agreement.
6. The following sums will be taken as deposits from the tenderer whose offer is accepted, for the due performance of the contract:—
In the case of Blue Black Ink Powders ..... Rs. 300
In the case of Blue Black Ink Liquid ..... Rs 300
In the case of Red Sealing Wax ... Rs. 200
In the case of Round Pewter Inkstands ..... Rs. 50
7. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
8. Tenders in each case should be superscribed as under:—
"Tender for the supply of ....."

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Town Hall, Bombay, 10th March 1916.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1473 of 1914.

HORMASJEE NOSHERWANJEE VAKEEL, and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
KRISHNARAO SITARAM DEMONTE and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1915, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1916, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiffs and the first defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Fanaswady or Ranbill Road containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty five square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 148 New No. 1343 Old Survey No. 335 and New Survey No. 338 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4709 and 4710 Street Nos. 86(1) and (2) and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswady or Ranbill Road on or towards the West by the oarb formerly of Wasudeo Vithoba and now of Gopalrao Zoba and on or towards the North by the property of the late Vithoba Ganeshji and now of Saraswatibai widow of Vasantrao Parbhu on or towards the South by the property formerly of Daizabai widow of Hurji Rama and now of Talaksey Dhunji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed in Treachers Building Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.
Dated this 23rd day of February, 1916.
K. F. MODI,
3460 Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. SORABJI HORMASJI BODE, DADABHOY HORMASJI BODE and DINSHAW HORMASJI BODE, carrying on business of Merchants at No. 664, Ormiston Road, Colaba, under the name style or firm of H. E. BODE & SONS has been DISSOLVED as from the 25th February, 1916, so far as concerned the said Mr. Dinshaw Hormasji Bode, who retired from the said firm on the 26th day of February last. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Messrs. Sorabji Hormasji Bode and Dadabhoy Hormasji Bode, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership in the same name style or firm of H. E. Bode & Sons.
Dated this 16th day of March, 1916.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Soliciters for Messrs. H. E. Bode & Sons.
3536

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th March 1916. 3525.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on TUESDAY, the 21st instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March 1916. 3483.

Nothing better in convalescence, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. A 8

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DYE AND CHEMICAL MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE of Aniline Colours of Farben Fabriken Bayer & Co., Alizarine Colours of Badische Aniline and Soda Fabricks' Make, Colours fast to Bleaching of Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrick's make and Chemicals of Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrick's make.
Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 28th and WEDNESDAY, the 29th days of March, 1916, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following colours, chemicals, etc.
SULPHUR COLOURS OF BADISCHE ANILINE AND SODA FABRICKS' MAKE.
20 casks 2,024 lbs. Kryogine Yellow RX powder.
ANILINE COLOURS OF FARBEN FABRIKEN BAYER & CO.'S MAKE.
4 cases 200 lbs. Chrysophenine BM fast yellow.
4 drums 448 lbs. Carpet black powder fast black.
12 cases 600 lbs. Diazo black B H G powder fast black.
18 cases 1,800 lbs. Benzo Magenta powder dark red.
4 cases 400 lbs. Agra Magenta crystals red.
ALIZARINE COLOURS OF BADISCHE ANILINE AND SODA FABRICK'S MAKE.
5 casks 560 lbs. Alizarine VII a 20% paste fast red.
3 casks 336 lbs. Alizarine P G D 20% paste fast red.
2 casks 224 lbs. Purpurine 20% paste fast red.
3 cask 336 lbs. Alizarine Indigo blue paste fast Indigo blue.
1 cask 112 lbs. Alizarine yellow 20% paste fast yellow.
3 casks 336 lbs. Galloflavine F paste fast yellow.
3 casks 300 lbs. Mordant yellow R powder fast yellow.
2 casks 224 lbs. Mordant yellow G powder fast yellow.
2 casks 224 lbs. Gallocyamine D past fast brown.
3 casks 336 lbs. Anthrosine Brown D paste fast brown.
2 casks 224 lbs. Alizarine Maroon paste fast maroon.
2 casks 224 lbs. Alizarine Chrome black paste fast black.
2 casks 224 lbs. Alizarine Blue S 20% paste fast bright blue.
COLOURS FAST TO BLEACHING OF BADISCHE ANILINE AND SODA FABRICK'S MAKE.
3 casks 302 lbs. Parnitri aniline powder fast red.
1 cask 112 lbs. Nitrosamine Red paste fast red.
1 cask 110 lbs. Printing Black powder fast red.
1 cask 28 lbs. Toluders fast orange.
5 casks 550 lbs. Printing Blue powder.
9 casks 936 lbs. Alphanphthalamine claret (in pieces) fast chocolate.
CHEMICALS OF BADISCHE ANILINE AND SODA FABRICK'S MAKE.
3 drums 306 lbs. Liquor Amonia.
2 casks 672 lbs. Brown Sugar of lead.
3 casks 336 lbs. White Sugar of lead.
1 cask 208 lbs. Acetate of Copper.
2 casks 220 lbs. Acetate of Chrome.
2 jars 228 lbs. Acetate of tin.
2 jars 185 lbs. Acetine J.
2 cases 224 lbs. Carbonate of Magnesia powder.
2 cases 160 lbs. Citric acid.
1 case 140 lbs. Egg Albumen.
1 case 120 lbs. Blood Albumen.
1 cask 247 lbs. Zinc Acetate powder.
1 cask 70 lbs. Borax.
4 cases 430 lbs. Oxalic acid.
3 cases 308 lbs. Rongeliti C.
13 jars 390 lbs. Tin crystals.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, March 20th 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 20th March 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street No. 494-496, Case No. 109, Nagdevi Street.
Building Street No. 69, 69A, Case No. 45, Khandia Street.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
Cotton, provisions, hockey balls, sulphate magnesium, glassware, toys, chains, wearing apparel, cement, cotton seeds, dammar balls, sago flour, china root, iron sheets, fire-bricks, motor tyres, 34 packages earthenware, 31 bundles wet dates and various other articles.
11 bales cotton piece-goods of different kinds.
The Cutter "Gracie" clinker built, copper bottom with centre board, yawl rig, length 30ft. 0in., beam 8ft. 1in., in good condition. May be inspected at the Customs Basin.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNCH OF VALUABLE ROUND PEARLS.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort by order of Zaveri Maneklal Manilal and on account and at the risk of Memon Tayeb Hassum,
1 bunch containing 24 valuable round pearls, about 75 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the pearls taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale.
The pearls are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD, NEAR PROSPECT MILLS.
Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortagee Bhat Mansukhram Moolji and on account, and at the risk of the Mortgagors Shaik Ahmed Noor Mahomed, Piaribibi wife of Ibrahim Mirza Ahmed and Kulsumbibi wife of Sulleman Mirza Armed and the heirs of such of them as may be now dead and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of May 1914 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY MONDAY the 20th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned landed property:—
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at De Lisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 271 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 726 New Nos. 12719-12721 and New Survey No. 1/2710 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2248 (2) and Street No. 294A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road on or towards the South and West by the property of Greaves Cotton & Co., and on or towards the North by the property of Tapidas & Co.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee & Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 20th March, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton, slightly damaged by Fire and Water.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at B. B. & C. I. Railway's Godown, M. Shed, Colaba, on account of the concerned:—
26 full pressed bales of Nishirabad cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.
5 full pressed bales of Kakari cotton and 6 bales of loose pala slightly damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of the Rights of Cultivating Lands, Cutting Grass, Catching Fish collecting Mango Crop, Chikoo Crop and Cocoanuts, etc.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T), the several rights mentioned hereunder:—
13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months), from the old Sonapur ground, at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Health Camp, Main Drain, between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from old Mogul cemetry on the south of Clerk Road.
(1) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground, at Coorla for one year.
(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the buriel ground at Haines Road for one year.
(1) Right of cultivating cocoanuts from the Worlee New Cemetery, for one year.
(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim, and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market and 3 different plots at Tardeo.
For details and conditions of sale of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Health Officer, G. Ward, in his Office, near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, March 20th 1916.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C 6

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will and under instructions from Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vallabhji Ramji the mortgagee in persuance of the power of sale provided in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of December, 1913, and made between Augustinho De Souza the Mortgagor of the one part and Vallabhji Ramji the Mortgagee of the other port, sell by public auction the following valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy eight square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old No. 60 New S. No. 199 Ward No. 3837 Street No. 165, situate at Cavel Street in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property formerly of Pandoo Govindji but now of Josa Gomes, on the West formerly the property of Nadoo bai woman but now of Naserwanji Jamsedji Andiaroo on the North formerly the property of Ramchandra Parine but now of Nowroji Pitalwalla and on the South formerly the property of Maria Portuguese but now of Jose Caetano De Souza.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Soonderdas & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee herein at their office at 1, Humum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, March 20th 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
IMMEDIATE SUCCESS OF
GREAT DRAMA PROGRAMME.
Patriotism at its finest
is seen in the 3-reel thrill:
"THE PRICE OF A KISS"
A stirring tale of war on the Austro-Italian frontier, blending jealousy, patriotism, heroism and beauty. How a woman breaks through the enemy's lines to prove her love for her husband.
Gripping story of the stage:
"FACING THE FOOTLIGHTS"
Which tells of a wife's devotion to her husband, an inventor, whose finances are crippled by an accident; and how she retrieved his fortunes by becoming an actress.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
WINTER WARFARE
Italian Alpini on Skis.
OTTAWA PARLIAMENT BUILDING
destroyed by immense fire.
CAPTURED GERMAN GUN
arrives at Birkenhead.
THE WATERLOO CUP
Scenes at the "Dogs' Derby"
GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY
1. One of the Enemy's Strongholds at Erzerum.
2. Conqtering army on the march.
Prices —Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.
TO-DAY MATINEE
5-15 (S. T.)
LAST INSTALMENT
THE BROKEN COIN
Rs. 1,000. Drawing Dates:
27th, 28th, 29th & 30th March.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.
Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
will present
Owing to the holiday called
JAMSEDI-NOWROZ
On Tuesday, 21st March 1916
at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)
The Popular New Urdu Sangit Drama
TAJEWAPHA.

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AMUSEMENTS

Episode 21. **THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE** Episode 22.

"THE SUPER SERIAL."

ALSO

7th DRAMA OF WHO PAYS?

"BLUE BLOOD AND YELLOW"

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE

The latest and most popular song "Elaine, my moving picture Queen" As. 6 each. can be had at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY: POPULAR PRICES,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TWICE NIGHTLY! 6-30 AND 9-45 TWICE NIGHTLY!

Maurice E. Bandman presents

THE GREAT GOLDIN!

The World Master of Modern Magic.

GOLDIN GOLDIN is the originator of 90 per cent of the greatest modern illusions. was the personal friend of H. M. King Edward, and was visited 4 times in 8 nights at the Palace Theatre, London, by his Majesty.

The great spectacular pantomime entitled:—

"THE TIGER GOD"

A MOORISH ILLUSIONARY PHANTASY. The "acme" of Scenic Art and Elaborate illusion written and invented by HORACE GOLDIN, in which appears "LILY," a Bengal tigress, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.

PRICES.—{At 9-45 p.m.—Rs. 5 to As. 8. {At 6-30 p.m.—Rs. 3 to As. 4 PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

GRAND

MATINEE PERFORMANCE!

Under the distinguished patronage of the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshah D. Davar, Kt., and Family.

COMMENCING AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AT THE

BALIWALLA THEATRE TARDEO.

On the all-important festive Parsee Holiday of Jamshedi Naoroze, i.e., Tuesday the 21st inst.

The Parsee Empress Theatrical Co.

will reproduce

the ever popular Parsee Social Tragedy

"BHOLEE GOOL"

Being a highly successful adaptation to Parsee life, by Mr. B. N. Kabraji, of the world renowned "East Lynne."

Note.—This piece, written by Mr. Kabraji and originally played some 30 years ago, has ever since enjoyed a record popularity. It has been staged on more than a thousand occasions, and has always witnessed over-crowded houses.

Plan open every day at the above Theatre

M. N. PONCHKHANAWALA, Proprietor.

Were you one of those who were turned away on Saturday and Sunday?

Well, there is still time for you to see this Brilliantly Successful Photo-version of the most daring Novel the world has ever read, known, or seen.

FIVE NIGHTS

7000 Feet. By Victoria Cross. 5 Parts.

The Film that has swept whole Bombay.

Chance of a Life Time.

Do Not Miss It,

Aloso Showing:—

The Gaumont Graphic & Charles Chaplin Comic.

Time.—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR. CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. No. 1882.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY", Bombay

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Fericadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as: (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Div). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanila Halva (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

Varieties of Choicest well-known ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY SOAPS

Toilette Requisites at Moderate Prices.

Up-country Orders by V.P.P.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

47, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P., Managing Director:

68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

C 8

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" " Sales of East Indian	..	200
" " Imports	..	16,000
Mid Americans	..	7.87+5
Egyptians F. G. F...	..	11.45—11
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	.. May	11.97+4
	July	12.16+5
New Orleans 10 a.m...	.. May	11.75+2
	July	12.01+3

Liverpool, Mar. 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	..	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp..		300
" " Imports	..	26,000
Mid. Americans	..	7.81
Egyptian F. G. F...	..	11.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

London, Mar. 17th.

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Mar.	7.71	Unchanged.
Mar.-Apl.	7.71	
April-May	7.70	
May-June	7.69	
June-July	7.68	
July-Aug.	7.66	
Aug.-Sept.	7.58	
Sept.-Oct.	7.49	
Oct.-Nov.	7.46	
Nov.-Dec.	7.42	
Dec.-Jan.	7.40	
Jan.-Feb	7.38	
Feb.-Mar	7.38	
Mar.-Apl.	7.37	

Liverpool, March 18th.

Total Imports	..	26,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price	
March	7.64	—1
Mar.-April	7.64	
April-May.	7.63	
May-June.	7.62	
June-July	7.60	
July-Aug.	7.59	
Aug.-Sept.	7.53	
Sept.-Oct.	7.43	
Oct.-Nov.	7.40	
Nov.-Dec.	7.36	
Dec.-Jan.	7.34	
Jan.-Feb.	7.32	
Feb.-March	7.32	
March-April	7.32	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 17th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous prices.	
March	7.65		Unchgd.
Mar.-April	7.65		
April-May	7.64	6	
May-June	7.63		
June-July	7.61	7	
July-Aug.	7.60	6	
Aug.-Sept.	7.54	4	
Sept.-Oct.	7.44	5	
Oct.-Nov.	7.41	5	
Nov.-Dec.	7.37	5	
Dec.-Jan.	7.35	5	
Jan.-Feb.	7 33	5	
Feb.-Mar.	7.33	5	
March-April	7.33	4	

Liverpool, Mar. 18th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
March	7.63	2
March-April	7 62	3
April-May	7.61	3
May- une	7.60	3
June-July	7.59	2
July-Aug.	7.57	3
Aug.-Sept.	7.51	3
Sept.-Oct.	7.43	1
Oct.-Nov.	7 39	2
Nov.-Dec.	7.36	1
Dec.-Jan.	7.34	1
Jan.-Feb.	7.32	1
Feb.-March	7.32	1
March-April	7.32	1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	11.26—27
May	11.39—27
July	11.51—28

Liverpool, Mar. 18th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	11.13—13
May	11.26—13
July	11.38—13

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 17th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..	5.75
" " Fully Good ..	..	5.90
" " Fine ..	..	6.05
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	..	6 20
" " Fine ..	..	6.50
M. G. Broach Good ..	..	7 50
" Fully Good ..	..	7 75
" " Fine ..	..	7.80
M. G. Scinde Good ..	..	5.70
" " Fully Good ..	..	5.85
" " Fine ..	..	6.00

Liverpool, Mar. 18th

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..	5.70
" " Fully Good ..	..	5.85
" " Fine ..	..	6 00
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	..	6.15
" " Fine ..	..	6.45
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	..	7.45
" " "Fully Good" ..	..	7.60
" " "Fine" ..	..	7.75
" Scinde, Good ..	..	5.65
" " Fully Good ..	..	5 80
" " Fine ..	..	5.95

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar 17th

The tone of Manchester cloth market is quiet with a small offtake for India.

The tone of yarns is firm but disappointing.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 16th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	1,000
" " to Continent	..	13,000
Futures at New York May,		..11.92+10
Futures at New York July		..12.18+ 9
Spot Cotton at New York		..12.00+ 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		..11 94+ 6
Futures at New Orleans May		..11.80+ 8
Futures at New Orleans July		..12.02+ 8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	9⅝
Demand Bills.	..	4.76.30
Silver Commercial Bars	..	56⅞

Delayed in Transmission.

New York, March 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		14,000
" Exports to Grea Britain		2,000
" " to Continent ..		6,000
Futures at New York May ..		11.92— 7
Futures at New York July ..		12 09— 9
Spot Cotton at New York ..		11.95— 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		11.94 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May ..		11.74— 6
Futures at New Orleans July ..		11.95— 7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..		9⅝
Demand Bills		4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars		57

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports		103,000
" Exports to Great Britain		43,000
" " to France and Continent		39,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports		1,426,000
" " at Interior Ports		1,004,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Mar 17th.

		Bales.
Total Actual Export ..	..	18,000
" Forwarded ..	..	88,000
" Imports	..	112,000
" Stock	..	932,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, March 18th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	1,023,000
Egyptian Visible Supply.....	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	4,005,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales.....	43,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	4,000
" Export	5,000
East Indian Export.....	....
" " Stock	39,000
" " Forwarded	1,400
" " Actual Export.....	....
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	600
American Afloat	210,000
East Indian "	2,000
Total Afloat	271,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 17th.

Bar Silver Spot.. ..	..	27 3/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st ..	..	5⅛ Unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..		5⅛
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months ..		5⅞
" " " " 6 "	..	5⅞
Interest day to day loans ..	..	4⅛
" 7 day market loans ..	..	4⅛

The sum of £250,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

Consols 2½ %		57½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal		52½
Indian St ck 3½% Sterling Loan		80⅛
Government Securities 3%		69¼
Exchange on London at Paris		
Francs ..		28.45 Unchgd.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Mar. 17th.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs 450,000 } @ 1/4 5/32
" Bombay Rs 00,000 }

DEFFERED TRANSFERS.

On Bombay Rs. 200,0 0 @ 1/4 1/8.

WAR LOANS.

London. Mar. 17th.

3½%	1925/28..	£ 87⅜	Unchgd.
4½%	1925/45..	£ 96 13/16	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 17th.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs Not offered.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Mar. Sailer 66/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley —Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. London Sellers. 73/6
Toria Rapeseed.—Mar. 70/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta March-April Sellers. 77/6
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April. Buyers 71

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Hull Nominal £14-0-0

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£129
Standard Copper G M.B.	£107½
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	72½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B Liverpool	£28-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 6-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 D. & F. Calcutta. Mar.-April.	18/9
Aug.-Oct.	17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	18/10½
Aug.-Oct.	17/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April.	20/6
Aug.-Oct.	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	20/7½
Aug.-Oct.	19/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. March-April Sellers.	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	3/6¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, March 18.

M. G. Good Broach, this morning opened at Rs. 284 and remained unchanged during the day.

Though the advices from other side are reported better but the prices at Colaba are practically the same. Rates for stapled cotton are easier on bazaar selling.

No business of any importance has been reported.

There is limited demand for ready cotton.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach April 284.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal March 214.
M. G. Fine K/Akola March 260.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach ..	287/8	..	284½	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals ..	..	247	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals ..	227/8	215	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	221	..	..	"
M.G. Khandesh ..	251	236	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	275/6	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore ..	275/6	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm..	260	..	..	"
" " ..	265/6	..	..	May 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Broach ..	284/5	..	..	Mar 1916
H.G. Westerns ..	..	..	288	A/May "
M.G. " ..	..	..	296	"
M.G. Miraj ..	..	..	313	"
M.G. Compta ..	..	..	312	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	315	"

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, March 18th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	225	..	1/25 Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	238	236	214	..	Ready
	..	225	213	..	March
Sciude-Punjab (M.G.)	..	230	..	..	May
	..	218	208	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	223	..	..	May
	..	250	236	..	Ready
	..	248	234	..	March
Jalna (M.G.)	..	251	..	..	May
	..	..	248	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	260	..	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	257	248	..	Ready
Akola-Khan Karanja (M.G.)	..	259	250	..	Ready
	..	258	..	..	March
	..	283	..	..	May
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	259	250	..	Ready
	..	259	..	..	March
Dhamangaum Podgaum (M.G.)	..	262	253	..	Ready
	..	261	..	..	March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	265	256	..	Ready
	..	264	..	..	March
Sagpore Kamptee (M.G.)	..	272	263	..	Ready
	..	271	..	..	March
Wardha Rights (M.G.)	..	273	264	..	Ready
	..	270	..	..	March
Broach (M.G.)	..	284	281	..	Ready
	..	285	282	..	March
Surat (M.G.)	..	287	..	284	April
Nadiad (M.G.)	..	289	..	..	May
	..	318	..	..	Ready
	..	250	238	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	288	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	313	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	295	April/May
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	285	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	313	April/May
Miraj M.G. ..	..	..	..	316	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per candy for Muccadum allowance

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 17th March 1916:—

Cotton	14 8 2 Bales.
Wheat	21,601 cwts.
Linseed	7.053 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,400 "
Ginjellyseed	9,305 "
Peppyseed	563 "
Groundnuts	8,029 "
Castorseed	14,246 "
Rice	9,488 "
Myrabollams	1,(52 "
Cottonseed	18 555 "
Mowrasced	737 "
Gram	2,734 "
Joowar	4,359 "
Barley	906 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 18th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 7-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 8 0	6 7 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangli ..	44 0 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 7 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	46 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	45 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	40 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	4 0 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts ...	42 0 0	....
Mowrasced ...	4 3 0	4 7 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat April-May	6	0	9
Linseed May	8	1	6

Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt
Forward Apl-May .....Rs. 7-6, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed. Rs. 25, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5 32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Apl.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. April
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	197 Nom.
60 d-s Hongkong	143½
Do. Shanghai	196½
Do. Yokohama	152½

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 18.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady and stationary to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened weak but fairly revived subsequently and closed very firm.

In Mill share for April delivery Davids improved to Rs. 502½.

Vazulbhai kept steady at Re. 463½, Standards at Rs. 1,140, Madhavji at Rs. 1,850, Central India at Rs. 2,2.5 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,650.

Finlays improved to Rs. 253½ and New Great Easterns to Rs. 182½.

Kasturchands were placed at Rs. 745 Bombay Cotton at Rs. 2-2½ and China Mill shares at Rs. 420

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 157½, Crescent at Rs. 117½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 232½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 162½.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares declined to Rs. 260.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 238.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 133½ but afterwards improved to Rs. 136½. Deferred were placed at Rs. 115 in the morning but closed at Rs. 490 (buyers)

Alcock and Ashdowns jumped to Rs. 570.

Bombay Telephones were placed at Rs. 160.

Tata Hydro Electric Co. shares kept steady at Rs. 1 182½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 572½ and Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 111.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were quoted at Rs. 94.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 18.

Dwarka	Prince	Basra
Lhasa	King	Karachi

March 19.

Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	Kobe.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant, and due here on Tuesday the 21st instant.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound) on the 15th instant.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. Prince, left Bombay on Saturday for Basra with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, left Bombay on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The steamer Shinkoku Maru, 3,100 tons, Captain Y. Kuchiki, sailed yesterday for Kobe and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, 3,523 tons, Captain Dowell, will sail this afternoon for London, with the mails and a number of passengers. She is delayed owing to the Karachi Mail steamer Linga, which was expected to arrive here on Sunday will not reach here till this afternoon.

Saturday, 18th March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Arabis	Candlish	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Benvenue	Addison.....	W & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Tottenham.....	Oliver.....	T. M. & Co
M. Bahrein.....	Bonnett.....	T. M. & Co

K. L. M.

Ponand.....		B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati.....		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Polglass Castle.....	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Akbar.....	Murch.....	T. M. & Co
7 Montebello.....	Carlo.....	M. Italiana
8 Kirin Maru.....	Sasaki.....	N. Y. Kaisha

M. D. D.

Chupra.....	Hull.....	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur.....	Collyer.....	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Colaba.....	Nielson.....	M. M. & Co
6 Olympia.....	Andrews.....	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Malay Maru.....	Marumoto.....	O. S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Glenfruin.....	Mackness.....	
Isle of Mull.....	Weeks	
Rotti.....	Bentinem.....	T.M.& Co
Tokei Maru.....	Sato.....	T. M. & Co

March 18.

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 48 bales wool M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 32 bales wool E. Doesa & Co., 50 bales wool A. Mayer, 15 bales wool J. Rajmal, 53 bales wool D. Ramcogmar, 196 bales wool D. Moondanmal, 3 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills, 200 cwt. old copper pots and cuttings K. M. Nathoo 60 cwt. gunmetal brass borings K. M. Nathoo.

FOR BOSTON.

Olympia (s) 22 bales buffalo hides H. M. Halim, 88 bales cowhides H. M. Halim.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 20 cwt. cashewnuts M. Somjal, 1,000 cwt. mustard seed Volkart Bros.

Benvenue (s) 1,996 cwt. castor seed John Fachiri, 1,999 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros.

Tottenham (s) 125 cwt. gum olibanum M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia (s) 35 bales goat skins Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia (s) 218 cwt. casein H. Curranee & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Polglass Castle (s) 100 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton & Co., 50 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David & Co., 100 bales cotton reeling waste M. Amersey & Co., 405 cwt. nigerseed A. Purshotam.

FOR LONDON.

Colaba (s) 400 cwt. kanga seed Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwt. mustard seed Volkart Bros, 2,400 cwt. turmuric S. Rawji & Co.

Arabis (s) 20 cases indigo F. F. Campbell & Co., 2,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO' OR U. K. PORTS.

Golconda (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore T. Morrison & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 100 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Namur (s) 81 cwt. Colombo root A. H. Mawji & Co., 54 cwt. gum arabic A. H. Mawji & Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Namur (s) 200 bales cotton A. E. J. Abraham, 545 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Namur (s) 12 cwt. ooplate A. H. Mawji & Co., 2 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Kirin Maru (s) 108 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Brual & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kirin Maru (s) 103 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

The forthcoming election of a member to represent the tea industry in the Bengal Legislative Council will probably be a contested one between the nominees of Darjeeling and Dooars interests. The voting strength of each district is about equal. So the struggle will be keen. Mr. M. H. R. Drain has been nominated by the Darjeeling Planters' Association and Mr. M. Travers, Chairman of the Dooars Planters' Association is the other candidate.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Balloting for a Representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association, on the Bombay Legislative Council, 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Drawing at Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 21.

Annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, at 5 p.m.
"Jamshedi Naoroz" Bank Holiday.
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Prize Distribution, Matunga, 5 p.m.
Bombay Boy Scouts Association's Sports, Marine Lines Maidan, 4-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 24.

Bombay Medical Union, ordinary monthly meeting, 7-15 p.m.; dinner 8-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9.45 p.m. Horace Goldin and Company.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major N. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

March 18.

No. 99—Duties:—
Orderly Officer for ensuing week Lieut. F. W. Wilson.
Next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
No. 100—Parades:—

NOS. 1 & 2 COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

Wednesday 22nd at 7 a.m. 10" B. L. Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.
Wednesday 22nd at 6-30 p.m. Rifle Exercise and Marching Drill at Headquarters.
Saturday 25th 7 a.m. 10" B. L. Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.
Saturday 25th 6-30 p.m. Rifle Exercise and Marching Drill at Headquarters.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Annual Practice:—
The Company will parade at the village of Kalas at 7 a.m. on 19th instant. Dress khaki uniform (white shirts should be worn) brown boots. S. Sergeants khaki collars, shirts, and ties.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 92—Parades:—
The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Monday the 20th instant at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.
No. 96—Motor Cycles:—
All members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of cycles to the Adjutant's office before 20th March 1916
No. 101—Leave:—
No. 1631 Gunner R. R. Band No. 2 Company is granted leave out of Bombay from 19-3-16 to 25-3-16 both days inclusive.

(Sd.) P. R. RETELLACK, Capt., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

A Regimental Meeting will be held at Headquarters on Tuesday the 21st instant at 6-30 p.m.
B. V. A. Rifle Club:—
There will be a shoot of the above club at Colaba on Sunday the 19th instant at 7-30 a.m. (Tactical Matches).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

BOMBAY, Mar. 20.

70. Parade.—Officers will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday evening at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti with belts and swords.
71. Inspection.—The Battalion (Adults and Cadets) will parade on Maidan opposite Headquarters at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday March 25th. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.
Every member including Reservists must attend unless granted leave of absence in writing or in furnishing a medical certificate.
60. Reservists Musketry.—The rifle range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to reservists on Tuesday March 21st (Public Holiday) and all reservists who have to fire must attend on that day.
62. Rifle Meeting.—Competitions for 2nd Class shots will be held on Ghat Kopar rifle range on Sunday March 26th. Train 6-15 a.m. Victoria Terminus.
72. Prize Distribution will probably take place on Friday April 14th.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

GOVERNOR'S BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of their Excellencies, the band of H. E. the Governor under the direction of E. A. Barratt, will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening from 6 to 7-45 p.m. (S. T.):—

March—Steadfast and True ..... Teike
Selection—Lohengrin ..... Wagner
Morceau—To Thee Alone ..... Eilenberg
Selection—The Passing Show 1914 ..... Finck
Waltz—Septembre ..... Godin
Selection—"Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Muscagni
Song—"Somewhere a Voice is Calling" ..... Somerville
Galop—"John Peel" ..... Ward

National Anthems of Russia, Belgium Italy Japan and France, God Save the King-Emperor.

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLE

Saturday was the birthday of her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyle. Her Royal Highness was born on the 18th March, 1848. In honour of the occasion the Union Jack on all the Government offices was hoisted.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday the 24th March. 1916. at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.) followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Bombay Rev. Father A. Goodier S.J., Principal St. Xavier's College will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Social Value of Religion" this evening at Prarthana Samaj Hall Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. M. A. Mirza, will preside.

RE-OPENING OF GREEN'S ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT.

Green's Roof Garden Restaurant was re-opened on Saturday evening and as usual there was a vast gathering there being beautiful Electric illumination and floral decorations.
The bands of the 108th: Infantry and also the String Band of the 1st: Battalion: G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, played a commination of selected programme during and after dinner everything was carried out quite successfully.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The Committee of Management of the above Institution will be very pleased to see all their friends at the annual prize distribution to-morrow at 5 p.m. There are frequent trains to and from the Matunga Station (B. B & C. I. Ry.). The Reformatory adjoins the station. The authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway have most kindly sanctioned the stopping at Matunga of the train leaving Church Gate Station at 4-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant. It arrives at Matunga at 5-10 p.m.

LORD MORLEY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Seva Sadan Society offers two Scholarships of Rs. 17 each per month out of the interest of Morley Memorial Fund (raised by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari) to any two ladies who have matriculated or are studying in a college, to enable them to prosecute collegiate studies or to pursue a post-graduate course. Students of history and students agreeing to become Seva Sadan Sisters or workers will be preferred. The Scholarship shall be tenable ordinarily for a year but it may be continued if it is found that the scholar has been prosecuting her studies with due diligence and is otherwise deserving of its continuance. Applications to be sent in by the 1st of June next to the Secretary, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EDUCATIVE AND PROPAGANDIST FUND.

The following contributions have been promised to the Educative and Propagandist fund of the District Congress Committees in Bombay:—
Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, J. B. Petit, Umar Sobhani, Ratansey D. Morarji, Rs. 200 each. Messrs. S. G. Banker, Amerchand Madhavji Rs. 100 each, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Rs. 25. Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Jehangir Ratanji Gilder, Rs. 15 each. Mr. P. R. Green, Rs. 10. Messrs. B. Kamat, Premji Virji Rowji, Valabhdas Hemraj Dalal, Vithaldas Narandas Kothari, Madhavlal Makanji, A. P. Bhate, Purshottamdas Harkisondas Manilal D. Nanavati, Amritlal C. Shah, Laxmidas Ratansey, Ghanashyam V. Wagh, Keshavji M. Doshi, G. B. Trivedi, S. S. Wagle, B. S. Patker, Pashvir Punja Gosher, Maganlal Chhaganlal and "some one", Rs. 5 each. Messrs. Vanmali Hargovind Pandya, and Harjivan K. Mehta Rs. 3 each. Messrs. Nanabhai F. Mama, Maneklal Thakordas, Dharsey Amersi, Bhikabhai B. Kothari, Rs. 2 each. Messrs. V. K. Ranade and Raghavji Raisey Re. 1 each. Total, R. 1,371.
It is hoped that other members of the Committees and sympathisers of the movement will send generous contributions to the Secretaries of the General Secretarial Board at Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 18th 1916 was 30.117 Inches
For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	18	m 10 43	28 7	18	m 5 6	17 9
		11 1a	26 10		5 10a	16 10
Sun.	19	m 11 16	27 6	19	m 5 34	16 9
		11 30a	28 3		5 44a	16 7
Mon.	20	m 11 55	28 2	20	m 6 3	15 11
					6 17a	16 7
Tues.	21	m 0 1	28 5	21	m 3 19	15 3
		0 32a	28 7		2 29a	16 10
Wed.	22	m 0 31	28 4	22	m 6 34	14 10
		1 11a	28 6		6 51a	14 6
Thur.	23	m 1 6	27 10	23	m 7 8	14 9
		1 53a	28 2		7 29a	18 4
Fri.	24	m 1 41	27 3	24	m 7 46	15 1
		2 39a	27 6		8 11a	19 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 18 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 44m.	6h. 49m.
,, 19 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 20 (Monday)	,, 6h. 43m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 21 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 22 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 23 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 52m.
,, 24 (Friday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 51m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—In Poona on March 1st 2-2h. p.m. New Moon, 4 h, 9h. 52-4, m.; First Quarter, 11th. 9h. 37-0m. p.m.; In Apogee, 12th, 10-0h. a.m.; Full Moon, 19th, 0h. 2-9m. a.m.; Quarter on 26th, 7h. 6m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Mar. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29 870 Inc.
Temperature of Air	83.0 Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	78.2 ,,
Dew Point	76.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.810 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=11)	2.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 ,,
Minimum	77.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,ESE,SW,W.
Movement of Wind do.	miles. 95

During the month of February four new companies with aggregate authorised capital of 9.3 lakhs were registered in the Bengal Presidency. The details are, two trading companies with a capital of Rs. 3,30,000, one tea and other planting company with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and one mining and quarying company with a capital of Rs. 1 lakh.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 18.

The disturbance in north-west India has caused nearly general light to moderate rainfall in north-east Baluchistan, north-west Frontier Province and the Punjab and local snowfall in Kashmir. It lies this morning over south-west of the Punjab. The principal amounts are:—Murree two inches, Rawalpindi one, Multan one and a quarter, Shinagar three and a quarter, Cherat one and a half and Chaman half. The temperature has fallen rapidly and humidity increased in north-west India.
Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the east of the Punjab and adjacent districts of the United Provinces.

HEAVY RAINS AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 18.

After several days of exceptionally warm weather Simla experienced heavy showers of rain accompanied by hail last night and again this morning, rendering the weather a bit chilly. This rain will be much appreciated in the hills and will be beneficial to the coming wheat crop.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the western half of the Punjab; Multan has had 0.30in., and Rawalpindi 1.06in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab heavily clouded in the north Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature has fallen and is now normal in the south-west Punjab but still in excess elsewhere.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in west Rajputana and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature continues in excess in Rajputana; night temperature has fallen but is still above normal in east Rajputana.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at the coast stations; night temperature is also above normal in Central India West but has fallen elsewhere where it is now nearly normal.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.
The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the south Konkan.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.
General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in north-west India have become more marked and a depression is shown to-day over the south-west Punjab. Rainfall associated with dust-storms has been fairly general in the western half of the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Baluchistan.
Some showers associated with thunder or dust-storms are likely in the Punjab and north-east Baluchistan. Isolated dust-storms are possible in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m on SATURDAY, the 18th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th Mar.)	81.5	67.6	63	..	3.11	—0.68
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th Mar.)	79.3	71.6	73	..	5.49	2.30
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.3	57 6	75	0.30	0.48	—1.01
Rawalpindi	87.4	56.4	94	1.06	3.53	—3.82
Lahore	92.6	60.8	82	0.05	0.68	—2 38
Hissar	97	2 63 2	79	0.04	0.39	..
Ambala	96	7 62.3	72	0.07	1.19	—1 03
Delhi	97	5 69.4	57	..	1.56	—1.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.4	70.2	29	..	0.64	—0.89
Mainpuri	100.3	69.1	40	..	1.00	—1.06
Jhansi	103	1 71.6	21	..	0.55	—1 12
Cawnpore	100.0	68.1	41	..	0.44	—1.57
Allahabad	101.4	68.1	39	..	1.01	—1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.3	61.4	44	0.05	0.05	—1.01
Karachi	80.9	67.0	39	..	0.20	—1.20
Ajmer	96.0	72.6	25	..	0.05	—1.23
Jaipere	99	5 65 1	43	..	0.24	—1.17
Kotah	102	8 73.8	29	..	0.03	—0.83
Mount Abu	84.7	62.4	33	..	0	—1.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.0	68 3	70	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	82.8	74 4	47	..	0.19	—0.46
Veraval	89.8	68.5	67	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot	104	1 73 0	57	..	0	—0.54
Bhavnagar Para	105	8 69 0	61	..	0.91	—0.54
Surat	97	1 69 1	45	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	103	6 71 8	35	..	0	—0.28
Deesa	106	7 67.9	53	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	101	1 66.4	30	..	0.08	—0.71
Indore	102	6 71 6	27	..	1.14	0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.0	63.5	31	..	1.07	—1.84
Saugor	100	6 75 2	22	..	1.25	—0.89
Hoshangabad	102	5 67 0	27	..	1.47	—0.19
Khandwa	104	0 75.3	24	..	0.52	—0.27
Akola	106	5 75.5	22	..	1.05	0.03
Amroati	105	4 75.0	19	..	1.02	—0 93
Nagpur	103	3 66 0	37	..	1 28	—1 05
Chanda	106	3 72.8	28	..	0.84	—1.61
Raipur	102	9 73.3	27	..	1.25	—0.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	6.5	75	.	0.09	—0.49
Ratnagiri	87.3	7.6	71	..	0.81	0.10
Mormugao	89.3	7.8	83	..	0.94	—0.25
Kaiwar	88.7	7.8	84	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.3	76 1	24	..	0.16	—0.71
Aurnednagar	102	6 71 0	27	..	3.40	2.03
Poona	10	4 69	52	..	0.38	—0.80
Sholapur	103	8 71.1	26	..	1.27	—0.44
Bijapur	101	0 73 7	55	..	0.43	—0.99
Belgaum	7	5 66.5	77	..	1.70	—0.16
Ahmedabad	102	8 7 2	22	..	1.82	0 54
Nizamabad (Indore)	103	4 74 7	22	..	0.93	—0.78
Hyderabad	101	1 73.4	33	..	0.79	—1.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.5	78 1	77	..	8.17	4.79
Calicut	90.1	79.1	81	..	15.29	6 59
Cochin	92.2	78.7	75	..	9.04	0.33
Colombo	87.6	73.9	95	0.02	31.41	5.28
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.3	71.9	89	..	20.73	13.63
Bellary	103	1 70.7	62	..	7.28	4.84
Cuddapah	105	1 74.5	43	..	9.44	4.68
Madras	89.3	77.2	86	..	21.24	0.90
Bangalore	95	5 64.8	56	..	3.60	—0.40
Coimbatore	99	9 67.9	71	..	6.76	1.25
Tuticolopoly	100	3 72.2	77	..	12.82	3.88
Negapatam	87	6 72.8	84	..	24.23	5.03

BURHANPUR MOSQUE REPAIRS FUND.

The following contributions have been received in aid of the above fund:—
Khatri Haji Dosal Haji Moosa Karachi Rs. 25, Syed Zain El Edroosi, Bombay Rs. 5 Md. Haroon Mahomed Siddig, Bombay Rs. 101, One Mahomedan, Bombay Rs. 101, Tyebji Nathoobhoy Godiwalla, Bombay Rs. 21-4-0. Total Rs. 253-4-0.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AND PERJURY.

PATHAN MONEYLENDER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, the Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Raghunathrao of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Ali Jan, a Pathan, with forgery, perjury, instituting a false suit and with using as genuine a false document. Mr. S. S. Talati defended the accused.
The case for the prosecution was that the accused, a money-lender, had monetary dealings with one Jivraj Mowji, dealer in flour at Dadar. In April last he went to Jivraj's shop to recover his money, when he saw Jivraj's wife Mongibai alone and tried to persuade her to run away with him from Bombay. She took offence at this and informed her husband of what had happened, on his return home. Jivraj also remonstrated with the accused. A month later the accused filed a suit against Mongibai in the Small Causes Court and in support of his claim produced a promissory note purporting to bear Mongibai's thumb impression. This thumb impression was repudiated by Mongibai and an expert who was called as a witness said the thumb impression was not Mongibai's. Mr. S. F. Billimoria, the Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, dismissed the suit and called upon Ali Jan and his witness Mahomedkhan Husseinkhan to show cause why sanction should not be given for their prosecution on charges of forgery, perjury and instituting a false suit. The accused and his witness made themselves scarce and warrants were issued against them on the application of Inspector Raghunathrao who had made enquiries in the matter. Ali Jan was arrested a month ago, but no trace has been found of Mahomedkhan.
The Magistrate held a "prima facie" case proved and committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CHINESE WOMEN FINED.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged four Chinese women with possessing opium without a license.
It was alleged that in consequence of information received that some Chinamen were employing women to smuggle and sell opium, special watches were kept over some suspected Chinese women. On Friday afternoon a Policeman on duty at Erskine Road arrested the accused on suspicion, when they were found in possession of opium ranging from ten to seventeen tolas. The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. The Magistrate remarked that he had no doubt that these women were employed by their husbands in carrying on this illicit trade. He warned them that they would be sent to jail if they were convicted of a similar offence the next time.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE,

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Elahibux Nurmahomed of Ahmedabad, with being in possession of 480 grains of cocaine, valued about Rs. 200, without a license. It was alleged that in consequence of information received that some cocaine dealers of Ahmedabad had been on a visit to Bombay to purchase cocaine a special watch was kept by the Excise Department. On Saturday morning the accused was arrested on suspicion at the Grant Road station. He was found in possession of two tins of cocaine and a ticket for Ahmedabad. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The cinema programme at the Royal Opera House this week is a novel one: it consists of two long dramas and the Pathe Gazette. Whether audiences will like this kind of bill one cannot say, but there were two good crowds last night when it was first presented.
That the first film. "The Price of a Kiss", will be popular throughout the week is undoubted, for it contains all the essences of excitement and cleverness that cinematograph followers like most. It is a tale of war on the Austro-Italian frontier with the jealousies, patriotic sentiments, heroic deeds and timely rescues that rouse every audience to a pitch of enthusiasm, while the acting is of a very finished order.
The latter remark applies also to the other drama, "Facing the Footlights", which stars Miss Henry Porten, the celebrated American film actress. Her husband is an inventor of explosives. Submitting to a whim of his daughter he makes a "fire-work" in his laboratory. This causes a fire in which he is badly burnt. His illness adversely affects his finances, and in order to remedy this his wife accepts a music hall engagement as a "living statue." He discovers this, and is consumed with anger, but when at length he learns the whole truth happiness is restored.
In each of the films a clever child appears, and none who likes to see brilliant juvenile acting should fail to visit the Opera House.

TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

SIR LEONARD ROGERS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers has for some time past been experimenting with treatment of leprosy by gynocardates and taking two cases as definite subjects he has succeeded in curing both. One of these was a colonel in the Indian Medical Service. After beginning treatment under Sir Leonard Rogers he went to England and persevered with it. Four eminent physicians have now certified that he is perfectly free from leprosy. He is at present engaged in recruiting work at Home and hopes to resume his duties as an officer of the Indian Medical Service. Sir Leonard Rogers thinks that they will soon be able to do something for lepers.

Sanction has been accorded to a detailed survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for a light railway on the metre gauge from Ollapalem to Kanigiri via Singrayakonda, a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, a distance of about 45 miles.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED

FATALITY ON WAUDBY ROAD.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the St. George's Hospital on Saturday touching the death of George Briscoe, aged three years and a half, son of Mr. R. H. Briscoe, an assistant in Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., and residing at Bastion Road.
Vithoba Samalia, a coachman in the employ of Bai Khurshedbai Batliwala, said he was driving his mistress' carriage along Waudby Road about 6-15 p.m. on Friday. The deceased was crossing the road from witness' right to left, and fell down near the footpath towards the "maidan." Witness stopped the carriage but not in time to prevent the child being injured. No one was looking after the child. A sepoy called out to another boy to pick up the child. The boy picked it up and put it in witness' gharry. The child was taken to the hospital. When witness pulled up he was not in time to prevent the carriage striking the child and passing over it. Witness was on his proper side of the road and was going slowly. There was no other traffic on the road. If the child had not fallen, witness did not think the accident would have occurred.
Questioned by the deceased's father, the witness said he was at a distance of some twelve paces when he first saw the child. The child was standing and looked as if it was about to cross the road. Witness did not ring his bell but shouted The child started to run across though witness shouted "Baba, Baba." Witness could pull his carriage up in about five minutes. No one shouted to witness to stop.
Enid Briscoe, sister to the deceased child, said she with George and Beryl went to play on the "maidan" on Friday. After playing there, the deceased saw a ball which went across the road and he went to get it. As he came back with the ball in his hand the horse struck him and he fell down. He did not fall down until the horse struck him. Witness was on the maidan near the Gymkhana at the chain swings. The carriage went over George and then stopped. The deceased screamed, witness looked and saw the horse strike him and he fell. The chhokra and witness were looking for the deceased, when they heard the scream. The deceased was eventually taken to the hospital.
Shravan Sabhu, a chhokra in the employ of Mr. Briscoe, said the child fell near the curb stone. The child tripped and the horse afterwards struck him. The horse did not knock him down. When the child fell, the horse was about three or four paces off. The gharry was coming fast. The driver pulled up as hard as he could.
Mr. Rustomji Khurshedji Jamsetji Jijibhoy, who was in the carriage at the time of the occurence, said he could not say whether the child fell before the carriage struck him.
Yesu Ithu, a lamp lighter, said the deceased tripped. The horse did not knock the deceased down.
Janu Yesu, P. C. 676, A., said the child tripped and then the gharry passed over it. He did not blame the driver.
The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from internal hoemorrhage following injuries received by his having been run over accidentally by a carriage. The jury tendered their sympathy to the parents and other relatives of the deceased.

HINDU BACKWARD CLASSES.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—
In Press Note No. 1593, dated the 7th August, 1909, Government intimated that, as an experimental measure, one scholarship at each of the Elphinstone, Deccan and Grant Medical Colleges, and one scholarship at the workshop class attached to the College of Engineering, Poona, would be reserved annually for Marathas. The results of this experiment were not encouraging. Nevertheless, as was announced in Press Note No. 810, dated the 20th March, 1913, Government directed that the arrangement should be continued for a further period of three years, but intimated that, in the absence of deserving Maratha candidates, the reserved scholarships might be awarded to students of other backward classes. Later, as it was found that the value of these scholarships was not sufficient to enable poor students to meet the expenses incidental to a university career, Government authorised the Director of Public Instruction to exempt, when necessary, the students who were awarded these scholarships from the payment of fees.
The number of candidates for the scholarships has, however, continued to be very small, and some of the students to whom they were awarded have not had the ability to profit by them. In these circumstances, Government, while they have decided to continue to grant these reserved scholarships as an experimental measure for a further period of three years, have directed that they should be thrown open on equal terms to all non-Brahmin Marathi-speaking Hindu backward classes, viz. Marathas, Bhandaris, Agris, Kolis, Malis and others.

HOBART PARK FAIR IN OOTY.

IN AID OF MADRAS WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Mar. 18.

On the suggestion of Lord Pentland it was resolved yesterday at a public meeting to hold a Hobart Park Fair that would interest all sections in Ootacamund and at the same time augment the funds of the Madras War Fund. The meeting carried unanimously a resolution proposed by General Sir A. Phayre, who was in the chair and seconded by Mr. Knapp the new Collector that the fair be held on the 12th and 13th of May. A representative general committee of fifty members was appointed with Major Wari as Provisional Honarary Secretary.

The Oudh Settled Estates Bill will be introduced at the next meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council, the date of which has not been altered from 1st April to 29th March.

FAMINE IN BANKURA.

REPORT BY MR. HARILAL GANDHI.

Mr. Harilal M. Gandhi, the eldest son of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, was deputed by the Famine Relief Fund Committee, Bombay, to report the conditions obtaining in Bankura. The Committee have now received a report from Mr. Harilal who writes:—
"With the exceptions of four or five places which you will notice in the map of Bankura District, I have herewith enclosed, the whole of the district is much distressed on account of the last year's drought.
"It appears that hitherto no distress of severity had befallen the people of Bengal as that experienced in the Bankura District to-day. Thousands perish for want of means of existence.
"Help and relief are sorely needed. Certainly it would be only a duty done if Bombay Presidency would extend its helping hand to these numberless starving. The chief need is funds. The Ramkrishna Mission, which needs no introduction and whose members are already working in the district, has opened several centres for relief work in a manner most creditable and praiseworthy. The great self-sacrifice and personal hardships, the workers of the Mission have to undergo in travelling and putting up relief works in every village and town, are indeed exemplary.
" . It is since a long time that the Mission has been constantly appealing for funds to the public here to which the middle and the poor classes with the exception of a few rich men have responded fully. However, this constant appeal leaves a great strain on the purse of the people here and hence the appeal to us (Bombay).
"Owing to want of funds the Mission lately had to drop certain centres in the District for relief work . . . . . .
"Besides, the Government and the the Mission, the Wesleyan Mission, Bramo Samaj, Bama Mission, Bankura Sammilani, and Social League also do creditable relief work."
"So you will see that fund is the chief need to meet the relief expeness.
"Funds must immediately be collected and sent."

THE PROPOSED NEW CIVIL COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the meeting of the Local Legislative Council held on Tuesday last, during the course of the debate on the proposed creation of a Civil Court for the Town and Island of Bombay the Hon. the Advocate General is reported to have said as follows:—"He thought that it would be preferable to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court and pointed out that even at present the Small Causes Court tried suits for sums over Rs. 2,000 with the consent of the parties. He had ascertained that about a thousand causes exceeding the limit of Rs. 2,000 were heard in the Small Causes Court last year." This evidently seems to be a mistake on the part of the learned Advocate General. No doubt section 20 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act (XV of 1882) says: "When the2parties to a suit which if the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof did not exceed Rs. 2,000 would be cognizable by the Small Causes Court have entered into an agreement in writing that the Small Causes Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit the Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same although the value or the amount of the subject matter thereof may exceed 2000 But it appears that *in not a single case* have parties come to such an agreement nor has the Small Causes Court been ever asked to try such a suit exceeding Rs. 2,000 in amount. The learned Advocate General seems to have had in his mind the extended jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court whereby the former jurisdiction of Rs. 1,000 has been raised to Rs. 2,000 and no doubt nearly 800 suits the subject-matter of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,000 are filed every year in the Small Causes Court and the learned Advocate-General seems to be referring to these latter when he says that "about a thousand cases exceeding the limit of Rs. 2,000 were filed in the Small Causes Court last year."
You will thus see that parties have not as yet chosen to exercise by consent the right the Legislature has given them of fighting out in the Small Causes Court their cause the subject-matter of which exceeds Rs. 2,000 to any sum they may agree upon.—Yours, etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Bombay, March 17, 1916.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 18.

At the Share Market to-day the jute mill shares ruled steady to firm but without the same amount of business passing as yesterday. Unions were still in demand and changed hands at 423. The market closed irregular, but steady. In other directions there was not much doing. The following sales took place:—
Coal:—Burra Demo 10/4; Burelia 10/6; Damuda 7% (prefs.) 96.
Jute:—Alliance (ord) 330, Au

ENGLAND AND GERMANY

IN COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE.

THEIR POSITIONS COMPARED.

Mr. Yeosuf J. A. Lalji yesterday lectured to the members of the Moslem Students' Union on "England and Germany in Commerce, Industry and Science." The Rev. Dr. Mackichan presided.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Lalji said:—

In these days of a world crisis a confused mass of facts and fables is constantly reaching our ears. Add to the want of correct information the statements made unguardedly in moments of depression by well-meaning people, who might be expected to know better. For instance, the other day there was published in the newspapers a letter from certain English scientists who referred to an error of judgment on the part of a British statesman as a proof of the English people's contempt for science. The truth regarding that matter was that it had nothing whatever to do with a want of due appreciation of scientific learning and was merely a political blunder. Some men had argued that it was useless to stop cotton exports to Germany because they said that if the export of cotton was stopped the Germans would make gun-cotton out of wool; they had also said that it was no good stopping lard and oils going to Germany because the Germans would otherwise obtain them from Galicia; and the British Minister in question appears to have believed these economically absurd views. In the management of the multifarious affairs of a great Empire such simple mistakes sometimes occur. They are to be much regretted and should be corrected without loss of time.

My impression is and it may be wrong that the British people have a sort of national diffidence. Excepting India I believe England is the only country that runs itself down. I remember Mark Twain who had noticed this excessive modesty humorously remarks that England is mentioned in the Bible because it says "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth."

From a national point of view England is a country absolutely free from vanity. But it appears to me that individually considered every Englishman, who has done any grumbling on the subject of the present stirring and critical times, has tried to say, "I am doing my little bit very well indeed, but as for the rest of my countrymen, what can be expected of such people?"

VON BERNHARDI'S VIEW.

It is remarkable too that the accusations of want of science which are made against England's industries are made by men who were never themselves engaged in any industry.

But before this great European war broke out England's right to the foremost place in commerce, industry and science had ever been conceded without reservations. England's greatest enemies asknowledged it. General von Bernhardi admits it and quotes another writer who says, "England introduced the universal employment of coal and iron and of machinery into industries, thus founding immense industrial establishments, by steamers and railways she brought machinery into commerce, at the same time effecting an industrial revolution by physical science and chemistry and won the control of the markets of the world by cotton." In another passage Bernhardi says, "England at the same time girdled the earth with her cables and her fleets. She thus attained a sort of world sovereignty." This idealized German speaks elsewhere of his own country thus: "It is in exact sciences that Germany has often been compelled to give precedence to foreign countries. German art also has failed to win a leading position. It shows indeed, sound promise in many directions and has produced much that is really great; but the chaos of our political conditions is unfortunately reflected in it." In these words, writing so recently as in October, 1911, he bewails the backward state of his countrymen and also refers to the chaos that reigned in Germany.

A propos of this remark, I submit that the present great war is the direct outcome of the political ideas that had been deliberately fostered all over Germany. It is now well-known that the Germans had been preparing for war for 40 years. Ostensibly they preached religion and morality. But for nearly three decades the civilised world was never let into the secrets of the their peculiar religion and morality. Von Bernhardi and a host of German Militarists for a whole generation taught the German lads that the words "Love thy neighbour as thyself" could be rightly applied to one's countrymen only; that Christ himself has said "I am not come to send peace on earth but a sword"; that there never was a religion more combative than Christianity; and that, according to Christianity we cannot disapprove of war in itself, but must admit that it is justified morally and historically." Anything more frightful than such reckless perversion is inconceivable.

WHY GERMANY DESIRED WAR.

In this connection it is interesting to notice the reasons why Germany desired war, in particular with England. An admirable summary of these reasons is given in the late Professor Cramb's famous book "Germany and England." He writes, "England's possessions, England's arrogance on the seas, her claim to world wide Empire, are to Germany an insult not less humiliating than any she has met with in her past. And what are these English pretensions? And upon what are they based? Not upon England's supremacy in character or intellect. For what is the character of this race which thus possesses a fifth of the habitable globe and stands for ever in the path of Germany's course towards her "place in the Sun," in the path of Germany's course towards Empire? And having visualised this future, the German imagination in a tempest of envy or vehement hate becomes articulate and takes various shapes resulting in an almost complete arrangment of the British Empire, of the English character and of all our institutions and all our efforts as an Empire-building race."

I suggest it to you that, the Germans had been convinced that England was by far their superior in the fields of commerce, industry and science. In all these peaceful pursuits they had always been outpaced by mighty England. They therefore like all backward nations have sought to acquire by force what they could not hope to get by legitimate endeavour. In fact, General Von Bernhardi asserts that a state under the necessity of providing remunerative work for its populations may be driven into war.' But if it can be claimed for the Germans that they had really attained any marked success in commerce, industry and even in scientific affairs, could therein bear a favourable comparison with Englishmen, then Germany should have had plentiful remunerative work available for its people, and assuredly so really successful a people would have preferred to enjoy their prosperity rather than seek to conquer by brutal war

WHAT HAVE GERMANS ACCOMPLISHED.

In support of my aforesaid suggestion let us examine the leading scientific work of the last one hundred years. Practically all fundamental scientific discoveries have been made by Englishmen, Frenchmen and Italians. I am not prepared to make a sweeping statement that Germany's scientific work can be altogether discounted. some of it might be regarded as important. But I have not been able to find any great brilliancy in it. I can mention the numerous great discoveries of England made during the nineteenth century. But I have not been able to find anything, of equal magnitude discovered by the Germans.

Telegraphy owes its existence largely to Englishmen Lord Kelvin's inventions of the mirror-galvanometer and the Syphon recorder, and his discoveries regarding induction in submarine cables enabled establishment of telegraphy all over the world.

The Englishman, Mr. Sydney Browne, modified the Syphon recorder so as to print in type in the same manner as an ordinary receiving printing machine.

The English physicist Clerk-Maxwell's electro-magnetic theory of light suggested the existence of other waves travelling trough space at the same velocity as light, but with wave lengths incomparably greater. His work in fact suggested wireless telegraphy. And although Hertz, a German, was the first to design an apparatus whereby the wireless waves could be sent through a short space and detected, yet his work was merely a corollary to Clerk-Maxwell's work. The discoveries of Sir Oliver Lodge formed the basis of the successful wireless telegraphy of the world. The Italian gentleman Marconi, who is half British, perfected the wireless telegraphic methods in such a way as to combine physics with engineering and it is well known that his assistants were British scientists and engineers.

Coming to thermodynamics we find that the world owes the whole science and its applications to France and England. A Frenchman discovered the "Carnot Cycle" and another determined the mechanical equivalent of heat. Rankine and Kelvin, both Englishmen, elaborated these discoveries and produced the great thermodynamic laws, namely, the law of the mechanical equivalent of heat, and the law of the limitation of heat conversion into work depending upon the temperature of source and the temperature of discharge.

English inventors produced the steam engine, used it in the first instance for pumping, next for running factories, then for propelling ships, and finally for railway locomotives. All the great steam inventions since the days of James Watt; separate condenser, high pressure expansion, compounding and tripling have been purely British. Add to them the great discovery of the steam turbine which is also purely British..

England has taken a leading part also in the application of the science of thermodynamics to both the steam and internal combustion engines. Fariah, Cecil, Brown, and several other Englishmen have invented a number of improvements for both steam and internal combustion engines fitting them out for driving fixed machinery, motor cars, and air crafts. Credit is due also to the American Mr. Langley's work which was utilized by the American brothers Wright in the successful application of the internal combustion engine to their aeroplane. The superiority of the British aeroplane has also been distinctly proved in the present war. In this connection one is reminded of the Zepplins. But even Count Zepplin is not a full blooded German for on the mother's side he is of French descent.

ENGLAND'S LEAD IN ELECTRICITY.

In electricity also, England leads. Faraday's discoveries of the production of electric currents by motion of a conductor in a magnetic field was one of the most fundamental and far-reaching ever made. The discoveries that followed namely the magneto and the dynamo, both of them are English. Sir William Crooke's discoveries regarding the various phenomena of electrical discharge in high vacua were certainly followed not preceded, by the German discovery of Rontgen's rays. The German followed the Englishman. He did not lead. Sir William Crookes made also another wonderful discovery which lead to the radio-meter. The incandescent electric lamp was produced by Swan an Englishman and perhaps, the American Edison also produced it at the same time.

Sir James Dewar and his batch of British and French Scientists have made a great many very interesting discoveries in connection with low temperatures.

Sir J. J. Thompson has made the most brilliant discoveries as to the nature of the atom. The subject of radio-activity was first taken up by the French scientists and the Englishmen have elaborated the theory of atomic disintegration and the enormous energy stored up in the atom.

Lastly, in scientific chemical discoveries the names of the great Englishmen, Dalton, Davy, Faraday, Graham, Andrews, Grove, Frankland, Crookes, Perkin, Rayleigh and Ramsay are sufficient at once to recall to mind all the great fundamental disoveries namely, the atomic theary, the electrolytic decomposiion of the alkalies, nitro-benzol, gaseous diffusion, critical temperatures of gases, the gas battery, thallium, aniline dyes argon, and the decomposition products from radium emanations.

"THE MYSTERY OF ANILINE DYES."

In Bombay here a great deal of importance is sometimes attached to the German predominence in dyes. Gentlemen, in reference to it we must remember that in times of peace nations must depend one upon the other for products which each is particularly suited by circumstances to produce. All the fundamental discoveries relating to dye-stuffs came from Englishmen, or Frenchmen. William Murdoch was the founder of the gas industry. Mansfield was the first to elaborate a process for the recovery of Benzol from the waste coal tar. The first articial dye "Mauveine" was discovered by the Englishman, Perkin; and our French friends were the first to produce the most important of the artificial dyes namely the Sulphur or Sulphine colours. I will mention here that Baeyer's synthes of indigo, although it is very interesting, is by no means a fundamental discovery. Von Georgievics in his "Chemistry of Dye-stuffs" mentions the following most remarkable circumstance: "England still supplies Benzol, a large amount of naphthalene, the bulk of the anthrecene and almost all the carbolic acid used in Germany." Thus we find that England has been supplying a large portion of the raw material required by Germany for its dye stuff industry. If these had been the only facts available, German success in dye-stuffs would have remained a mystery. Fortunately the Chemist can tell us that the raw materials required in the manufactures of dyes are to a large extent also the raw materials required for the manufacture of a great many explosives. The German Government, which was all along preparing for war desired that these raw materials should be always obtainable for their requirements in enormous quantities. With this in view they secretly subsidised and assisted their dye-stuffs industry which also served for a blind over their murderous intentions. It is not generally known to the world that in the year 1910 the German income directly and indirectly from the said industry amounted to between 7½ and 8 millions sterling and the German Government's assistance in various shapes to the said industry amounted to a little over 6 millions; that is to say, about three-fourths of the profits came out of the German Government's pockets. I hope it will convince you of the hollowness of Germany's success in this industry. England can provide both men and materials suitable for this industry whenever she will make up her mind about it. At the commencement of this war, the English manufacturers of dyes came forward to replace the German articles and sold large quantities to Bombay and the supply failed only after Mr. Lloyd George had requisitioned all the available raw materials for military purposes.

The lecturer concluded with a comparison of the industrial positions of the two countries showing by recogaised tests, the superiority of England.

CHEWING PAN IN COURT.

APPEAL AGAINST A "CONTEMPT" SENTENCE.

On Thursday last before Mr. A. H. Cuming, District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, an appeal was filed against an order of Mr. H. C. Maitland, I.C.S., the Special Munsiff of Alipore, convicting the appeallant, a village carpenter, for contempt of Court and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment. It appears that the appellant is a young illiterate countryman who came to town for the first time in his life for the purpose of giving his evidence for the plaintiff in a case then pending before the Special Munsiff. When the appellant came into the witness-box he had *pan* in his mouth, whereupon the Court drew up proceednigs against him for contempt of court and sentenced him as aforesaid. Babu Romanath Sinha, vakil, in moving for admission of the appeal, submitted that though the Indian habit of taking *pan* was annoying to some Europeans, it had never been considered by an Indian as insulting to his superior. Even the Government in this country had recognised this custom and on the occasions of durbars in Government Houses *pan* and *attars* were distributed amongst the guests, and similarly *pans* and attars are distributed in Government Houses on the occasion of ceremonial state visits of the Indian ruling chiefs. It was also submitted that the proceedings of the lower court did not show that they were interrupted. The judge, after hearing the pleader, called for the record.

A GERMAN ON COMMERCIAL WAR.

The editor of the Bremen "Tageblatt" has interviewed a manager of one of the greatest shipping concerns in Germany on the present German oversea policy. In the course of his reply the manager said: Breaking off relations with America would terribly affect our situation. All America's money and munitions would be at the disposal of the Allies. We should have to take over the feeding of Belgium, and America's attitude would probably induce other neutrals to attack us, with the result that all our ships would finally become interned in America ports. This would represent the taking away from us of enormous wealth. Our plight would be terrible when the war was over. Germany would have to replenish with raw material. Do not let us entertain any illusions with regard to England. She will continue the commercial war long after military operations are over. She will take away all our trade with South America and Australia, and it will take years for our passenger service to reach anything like its pre-war position.

AMBULANCE WEEK AT ALLAHABAD.

POLO AND RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 19.

A number of fixtures took place last week in aid of the St. John Ambulance Fund and the week was brought to a close by a gymkhana race meeting held on the race course. The Stewards were Sir Henry Richards, Brigadier-General Johnson, Lt-Colonel Boudier, Lt-Colonel Talbot and Mr. K. S. Laurie and the duties of the Hon. Secretary were efficiently carried out by Captain T. H. Tims, R. F. A.

There was a good attendance and the races went off wit out a hitch. Colonel Boudier's Mubarak ridden by the owner won the two principal races of the day.

The final game in the polo tournament in connection with the St. John Ambulance week has been won by the Civil Service team comprising of Messrs. C. E. Wild, S. H. Fremantle, B. H. Bourdiallon and J. N. G. Johnson.

The local team was made up of Major G. C. Orbett, R. G. A., Messrs. J. W. Footitt, 17th Cavalry, J. L. Stronach Indian Police, and H. A. M. Cones, Indian Police.

The Civil Service team proved to be decidedly superior in combination and they had an easy win in spite of some capital work on the part of individual members of the opposite side.

The score was six goals to love for the I. C. S. team.

WRECKED ZEPPELIN.

EYE-WITNESS'S DESCRIPTION.

Writing from Revigny on February 23rd, a representative of the "Daily Mail" who was permitted to inspect the ruins of the German Zeppelin, LZ77 destroyed by French gunners two days previously, said:—

If the Kaiser could look upon what remains of the proud super-airship he sent off on its mission of death and destruction he would be consumed with rage and mortification. All that is left of this colossal masterpiece of frightfulness is half a dozen miserabl heaps of scrapped aluminium, from which rises a fetid odour of charred flesh, petrol and carbide.

I found it lying in a field in a corner of a great snow-covered plain, two miles west of Revigny and about fifty yards from the railway line to Verdun. At one end of the deformed carcase of twisted, misshapen metal protruded the sharp point of the front gondola, and at the other extremity the monstrous steering-wheel was plainly visible. As the airship was some three hundred and fifty feet long, one could easily imagine that, when in being, it resembled, as a peasant woman beside me remarked, "a flying house." To protect the debris from the attentions of souvenir-hunters, and to allow soldiers to inter the men who perished with the Zeppelin, a wire fence has been placed round the wreckage.

14 OF CREW BURIED.

The carbonised remains of fourteen of the crew were buried this afternoon in a large hole dug close by. The others lie beneath the shattered fragments of the framework.

To-day I met the officer who was in command of the artillery section which had the honour of destroying the Zeppelin. I should take him to be about thirty-five years of age, and, like most men who have won distinction, his modesty made it difficult to induce him to say anything about his achievement. By dint of questioning I learned that when the Zeppelin appeared, making for Revigny, he and his men, with motor guns and searchlights, were posted on the Route de Vitry. When the telephone warning was received that the Zeppelin was passing over Revigny, gunners and searchlight operators were ready. The night was not too dark, and very soon afterwards the dim outline of the German airship was discerned almost overhead.

The first shot from the motor guns was fired before the searchligts began to play on the Zeppelin. The airship's crew were evidenly taken by surprise, and the gunners hastened to take advantage of this fact. From that moment the Zeppelin was encircled by a ring of bursting shells and from the movements of the airship, it was apparent that its occupants were undecided as to what to do. Meanwhile the French artillery kept on firing until one of their incendiary shells went through the gas envelope.

SURENESS OF THE GUNNERS.

It was not a chance shot, said the officer. So effective was the illumination from the motor searchlights that the gunners were able to direct their fire with scientific accuracy. It was impossible for the Zeppelin to escape, and after something like twenty-six shots the gunners got home with one which sealed the fate of the pirate craft. When the gunners saw they had done for the enemy airship their enthusiasm got the better of them. Some danced round the guns embracing their comrades, while others gave vent to their joy in song.

It is reported that Jitendra Nath Sanyal and Surendra Nath Mukerjee who were acquitted by the Special Commissioners in the Benares Conspiracy Case but who were rearrested, are to be interned. The proceedings under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, which the police proposed to take against them after their acquittal will presumably be dropped.

The "Electrical Review" hears that considerable interest is just now being shown in motor manufacturing circles in a new electrically-controlled system of change-speed for motor vehicles in which electro-magnetic clutches play an important part. The arrangement has been submitted to the most exhaustive tests, with the result that one of the largest motor manufacturing concerns in the country is reported to have decided to adopt it on all its new cars when once again it is in position to revert to the manufacture of cars for the public, the factory, being at present entirely engaged on Government work.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant J. Wilson, Medicals.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. G. H. Eardley-Wilmot, Devons.

DIED.

Capain W. E. Moore, South Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Captain D. MacD. Cowie, Highland Light Infantry.

Captain C. A. Fowke, Oxford and Bucks.

Lieutenant G. R. Hayes-Sadler, Warwicks.

Lieutenant E. B. Maule, Highland Light Infantry.

Lieutenant G. R. Simpson, Artillery.

Sec.-Lieut. A. G. Francis, Durhams.

Sec.-Lieut. C. W. Marshall, Rifle Brigade.

Sec.-Lieut. D. D. Pratt, Highland Light Infantry.

Sec.-Lieut. P. C. Sainsbury, Northamptons.

KILLED IN EAST AFRICA.

Lieutenant G. R. Healy, Munsters.

LONDON, March 18.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED IN FRANCE.

Lieutenant Neil Gavin, formerly a missionary at Anand, East Africa, on March 12.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 33, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Temporary Lieutenant E H Goodfellow, 28th Battery.

Second-Lieutenant G T Varter, 12th Norfolks.

Second-Lieutenant C C Bedford, 1st Manchesters.

Lieutenant A Campbellirons, 1st Highland Light Infantry.

Lieutenant J G Dickson, 1st Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant A Hadden (I A R O) 53rd Sikhs.

WOUNDED.

Captain P F Harrison, S Battery, R. H. A.

Major B W Taylor, 8th Battery, R. F. A.

Captain H T Harrison, 8th Battery, R. F. A.

Second-Lieutenant the Hon. F I Thesiger 8th Battery, R. F. A.

Major J H Coldwell Horsefall, 20th Battery, R. F. A.

Second-Lieutenant J F G Guiness, 9th Brigade, R. F. A.

Captain G B Oerton, 1—6th Devonshires.

Lieutenant A S Mason, 1—6th Devonshires.

Second-Lieutenant D H Reed, 1—6th Devonshires.

Major D L Wier, 2nd Leicestershires.

Lieutenant J P Swain 2nd Liecestershires.

Second-Lieutenant A E Sturdy, 2nd Liecestershires.

Second-Lieutenant H E Martin, 2nd Leicestershires.

Second-Lieutenant C Madgett, 2nd West Kents.

Second-Lieutenant H Gankrogar, 1st Manchesters.

Second-Lieutenant E A Nicholas, 1st Manchesters.

Captain R A F Whistler, 1st Highland Light Infantry.

Captain N B Hunter, 1st Highland Light Infantry.

Captain G A G Farie, 1st Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant A S Annand, 1st Highland Light Infantry.

Captain D Pott, 13th D C Lancers.

Captain W R C Griffith, 2nd Rajputs.

Lieutenant P F B Bayly (I A R O) 2nd Rajputs.

LATER.

KILLED.

Lieutenant R. W. Fex, 1-6th Devonshires.

Captain R. P. Dunn-Pattison, 1-6th Devonshires.

Captain J. S. Stranger, 1-6th Devonshires.

Captain G. C. Watson, 1-6th Devonshires.

Captain E. G. D. Bowhay, 1-6th Devonshires.

Lieutenant R. J. C. Heriz-Smith, 1-6th Devonshires.

Second-Lieutenant W. D. Vicary, 1-6th Devonshires.

Second-Lieutenant G. Tizzard, 1-6th Devonshires.

Captain A. H. Baker, 1-4th Somersets.

Captain E. Lewis, 1-4th Somersets.

Second-Lieutenant C. I. Lillington, 1-4th Somersets.

Lieutenant F. C. Staley, 1-5th Somersets.

Captain F. Lynch, 1st Manchester.

Second-Lieutenant A. R. Wilkins, 1st Manchester.

Second-Lieutenant R. C. Davis, 1st Manchester.

Captain J. R. Landale, 2nd Rajputs.

Captain H. B. Skinner, 2nd Rajputs.

Lieutenant H. G. Tranchell, 2nd Rajputs.

Lieutenant A. R. Raitt, 2nd Rajputs

Second-Lieut. H. G. Howes (I.A.R O.), 2nd Rajputs.

Lieutenant C. H. D. Passey, 24th PPunjabis.

Captain E. H. Lewen, 46th Punjabis.

Second-Lieut. C. W. Wallace (I.A.R.O.), 47th Sikhs.

Captain H. Chapman, 53rd Sikhs.

Lieutenant R. M. Dombrain (I.A.R.O.), 53rd Sikhs.

Captain A. M. Slingsby, 56th Punjabis.

Lieutenant J. A. M. Scobie, 59th Scinde Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Herington, 84th Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General F. J. Fowler.

Captain W. N. Bazeley, 1-6th Devonshires.

Captain W. H. German, 1-6th Devonshires.

Lieutenant P. R. Johnson, 1-6th Devonshires.

Lieutenant H. Wicksteed, 1-6th Devonshires.

Second-Lieutenant E. L. Finlay, 1-6th Devonshires.

Second-Lieutenant T. P. Skidmore, 1-6th Devonshires.

Major R. B. Graves-Knyfton, 1-4th Somersets.

Captain Sir C. W. Miles, 1-4th Somersets.

Lieutenant H. R. Tanner, 1-4th Somersets.

Lieutenant W. Lewis, 1-4th Somersets.

Lieutenant E. O. Milne, 1-4th Somersets.

Lieutenant A. G. Smith, 1st Manchesters.

Captain D. Noyes, 2nd Rajputs.

Second-Lieutenant T. P. Cook (I.A.R.O.), 2nd Rajputs.

Second-Lieutenant H. C. Clayton-Cowell (I.A.R.O.), 53rd Sikhs.

Captain C. T. C. Plowden, 56th Punjabis.

Lieutenant C. J. Weld, 56th Punjabis.

Second-Lieutenant A. Leslie-Moore, 56th Punjabis.

Second-Lieutenant G. Shallow (I.A.R.O.), 56th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Leeds, 59th Scinde Rifles.

Official and Personal.

Second-Lieut. the Hon. Frederic Ivor Thesigar, 8th Battery, R.F.A., the eldest son of Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy-designate, is reported to have been wounded in Mesopotamia. He is only 20 years old, having been born in 1896.

The Right Hon. Earl Brassey G. C. B. Lady Helen Brasey, Lady Kathleen, Pleydell-Bouverie, the Hon. Mrs. Errington, the Countess of Radnor, Mr. F. Carter, Mrs. Carter are among the passengers who will leave Bombay today for Europe by the English Mail steamer Caledonia.

There was a luncheon party at Government House, yesterday, at which the following were present:—Lord Brassey the Countess of Radnor, Lady Katherine Bouverie, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss E. Brand, Mr. J. L. Maffey, Lt.-Colonel M T. Elderton, Major and Mrs. W. Glen. Liston, Major C. S. Fellows, Major Carter, Major K. Yamamoto, Mr. and Mrs. T. Avory, Miss Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Oliver, Captain J. P. Curran, Captain J. B. Silver, Mr. G. Collings, Mr. L. E. Browne, Dr. and Mrs. C. Fernandes, Mr. R. Boulton, and Mr. Lutyens.

Her Highness Maharani Nandcooverba, of Bhavnagar has subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women and her Highness Maharani Manharkunverba of Panna has given Rs. 2,000 for the same purpose.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces accompanied by Mr. Slocock, Chief Secretary left Nagpur yesterday by the Calcutta mail for Raipur.

Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker architects of Imperial Delhi, are leaving for England by to-day's mail steamer from Bombay.

Mr. L. P. Watson has been elected as the representative of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce on the United Provinces Legislative Council.

CRIMINAL TRIBES IN THE U.P.

EFFECTS OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

The Hon. Mr. O'Donnell, speaking in the United Provinces Legislative Council during the discussion of the budget, made the following statement with regard to criminal tribes:—No new departures in policy have been undertaken during the year, but satisfactory progress has been made with the general scheme of operations on which Government has been engaged during recent years. The number of members of the Gypsy tribe in settlements has now risen to 2,200; and if accommodation could be expanded this number could be very fully increased. Owing to the war, however, and lack of funds, no new settlements have been opened this year, nor will it be possible to open any in the coming year. Various additions and improvements to the existing settlements have been carried out. A new factory is being built at Moradabad, a new receiving house is under construction at Gorakhpur, and a new weaving factory has been built at Najibabad. A gratifying feature is the increasing aptitude the settlers are displaying for industries; that the quality of the goods turned out is now high is clearly indicated by the success of the sales depot at Lucknow.

The schools established for children are doing well; and it is now proposed to extend their scope by compulsorily separating the children of settlers who are imprisoned. This measure will reduce the temptation of settlers to abscond, but its main object is to bring up as large a number of children as possible, apart from the evil influences of their criminal parents.

As regards criminal tribes other than the Gypsies, there is clear evidence that the application of the Criminal Tribes Act is beginning to tell, and that slowly but gradually they are being driven to seek honest pursuits for their living. The Allahabad district, for example, reports a fall in burglaries from 2,835 to 1,895 or about 35 per cent., and this is attributed entirely to the application to the Pasis of the provisions of section 10 (b). There are further indications that many of the tribes affected have themselves taken the initiative and are endeavouring to outcaste members who persist in committing crimes. They hope in this way to succeed in freeing the remainder of the tribe from the restrictions of the Act. In many cases a general desire to obtain land is expressed: and in this direction there is an opening for public-spirited landlords to co-operate with the Government in the work of reclamation. It is not sufficient to effect reform, that the police should enforce restrictions making a career of crime difficult unless means of honest livelihood are also provided for those who are willing to forsake crime; and it is the landed gentry who can most help to find such means.

The budget provision for the current year was Rs. 38,000 recurring and Rs. 20,000 non-recurring; and provision to the same extent is being made for the coming financial year. The accounts of all the settlements are now examined once in every six months, and their examination furnishes the basis for payments and for the calculation of budget requirements.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 20, 1916.

AN INIQUITY THAT MUST BE ENDED.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will move a Resolution urging the early abolition of the indentured system of emigrant labour. We trust that the Council will unanimously recommend to the Government of India the imperative necessity,—from the point of view of humanity as well as from that of the self-respect of the country,—of adopting the course indicated in the Resolution. This will be the last session of the Imperial Council over which Lord Hardinge,—whose courageous championship of Indians in South Africa in their struggle for the rights of British citizenship stands out as perhaps the most statesmanlike act of his almost unique Viceroyalty,—will preside. And nothing could be more fitting than that the last important recommendation of his Council as well as the last important executive action of his Government should be to withdraw the legal sanction to the iniquitous system of indentured labour. We have always maintained that the only standpoint from which the system is to be looked upon is that of ending it and not mending it. It must not either be mended or ended. It must be ended. The last word on its abolition has long been said and no fresh proofs of its iniquities and no fresh argument against its continuance are necessary. This is the conclusion,—natural and inevitable,—to which, after long and close personal investigations, Messrs. Andrews and Pearson, who left these shores in September last in order to see for themselves the miserable life the Indian emigrants in Fiji are made to live, have come to.

"Great political and commercial interests," they write in the Report of their independent inquiry, which they have just published, "are bound up with the question of Indian labour in Fiji. Many secondary reasons may be brought forward to postpone the immediate abolition of indenture. Yet we would urge, with all the strength that is in our power, that the pathetic appeal, which the Indian coolies made to us so unceasingly for help in their distress, should be lifted above the level of these lower interests, and made to depend upon the higher sovereign claims of humanity" That this appeal will arouse a warm response in the heart of every Indian is undoubted. The Indian people may have been, in the past, indifferent to the possible effects of labour emigration under the indentured system, but with the painful knowledge of the reality, they cannot now allow such things to happen again, as have been allowed to pass unnoticed before. The public conscience has been aroused and cannot rest content, till it has swept away all the abuses which have flourished like rank weeds wherever indentured labour has gone. "The last and greatest hope," say Messrs. Andrews and Pearson, "lies in the changed attitude of educated Indians themselves towards the whole question of Indian emigration." "If to-day," they add, referring to one of the aspects, —and the worst,—of the system, "a regulation were proposed by the Government of India, that forty women should emigrate with every hundred men, it would be at once put out of court as unthinkable." The voice of the people of India, through its proper channels has spoken on the subject in no unequivocal and unmistakable language. But that is not enough,—unless the voice of India can also determine the adoption of the measures demanded in her interests. So long as the government of this country is only to a very small extent responsible to the people, it is to the Government of India that the latter must look for the needed response to their wishes. A few months ago an announcement was made that the Government of India had addressed a dispatch to the Secretary of State, in which they were said to have strongly urged the abolition of indentured labour. That announcement remains uncontradicted, though later on the Secretary of State made a statement in Parliament, which left the impression that, whatever the views of the Government of India, the Secretary of State himself still considered,—apparently in the interests of the colonies,—the question an open one. The need of a definite public pronouncement on the part of the Government of India, therefore, becomes more urgent than ever. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's Resolution gives Lord Hardinge the opportunity,—of which we trust he will take advantage,—of making a bold statesmanlike utterance, which would be as effective in result as his historic utterance on the South African question.

There can be no stronger indictment of the system on which Lord Hardinge may unhesitatingly base his utterance on behalf of the Government of India, than that embodied in the pages of the Report on Indentured Labour in Fiji by Messrs. Andrews and Pearson, to which we have already referred. The Report is written in language that is simple, direct and forcible. No effort has been made to produce a sensational pamphlet. Facts are narrated calmly as they were heard and seen, impressions are expressed with convincing sobriety and conclusions are drawn which could not have been resisted from impartial consideration of all the writers saw and heard. We shall deal with the Report in detail on a later occasion. For the present it is enough to indicate the general character of the conclusion at which its authors have arrived. It is that the indentured system is slavery, —and nothing but slavery, even if the term be not lifelong. Under the system, as it now works, contracts for personal service are made with ignorance on the one hand and intelligence on the other. Contracts are, in short, brought about by the exploitation of the weak, the unfortunate and the distressed. More than this, they are entered into for an excessively long period of years,—a period unknown to any other form of labour contract in any part of the world. The result is that they all reproduce servile features. In the cases of these contracts, say Messrs. Andrews and Pearson, "the new word 'indenture' is nearly equivalent to the old word 'slavery' writ large." Indeed, they add, the wish to possess such a form of labour proceeds from the same ignoble instinct,—the instinct to endeavour to get the service of a fellow human being on compulsory terms. That is the root objection to the Indian "indenture."

"THE VOICE OF IND'A"

In an article which appeared recently in the "Madras Mail," Mr. Sidney Low raised an important issue regarding the value to be attached to any representation by Indians in a scheme for an Imperial council, to be constituted at the end of the war for the better governance of the Empire. As India is not a "self-governing" member, Mr. Low is inclined to think that a delegation from India for the purposes of the Imperial constitution, whether nominated by the Government or by the Viceroy's Legislative Council, would be far from voicing the opinions of the people of India. "But," says Mr. Low, "we must accept things as they stand, and recognise that the voice of India is too incoherent and divided for any common organ to articulate it with precision." Such a view of Indian public opinion, as is held by Mr. Low, is not new; it has been more than once exploded and exposed by Indian as well as European critics, but in view of the harm its insistence at the present moment may engender in certain directions, Sir N. G. Chandarvarkar has done well thoroughly to expose the fallacy underlying it. In a communication addressed to a Madras contemporary, Sir Narayan pertinently asks, whether the voice of India was "too incoherent and divided," when in the past India cheerfully acquiesced in bearing the expenses of certain wars which affected the Empire as a whole and the financial burden of which was yet wholly thrown on India. Sir Narayan also asks if India's voice was not one and emphatic in the matter of India's relations to and with the colonies. Was not India's voice of protest united and emphatic in connection with the oppression committed on their countrymen in South Africa? And we may also ask, if it has not been acknowledged, from the Throne downwards to the petty official, that India's voice of loyal devotion to the Empire in the present crisis has been one and undivided? Surely such acknowledgments of united feeling and action cannot be made only to suit occasions? If the voice of the Imperial Legislative Council in voting for the co-operation of this country with the Empire, was truly representative of Indian public opinion, it should be representative of India in an equal measure on any other occasion. The colonies have no right to question the representative character of the nominees of the Supreme Legislative Council. And as Sir Narayan Chandavarkar rightly urges,

> whatever representation is given to India in it ought to be, not half-hearted or nominal or calculated to give her a position inferior to that of the other parts of the Empire, but it should be a sure pledge of the Imperial bond of brotherhood and citizenship.

Notes of the Day.

The New Frightfulness.

Those who supposed that the resignation of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was caused by the repentance of the Kaiser's government on the question of submarining merchantmen have had a rude awakening. It was suggested that von Tirpitz was disgraced because he had persisted in his submarine policy, in spite of warnings that it would lead to the seizure of German vessels lying in neutral ports. There was no reason to believe anything of the sort. On the contrary, we know that every change of personnel in the high commands on the German ministry has been followed hitherto by a deepening of the policy of frightfulness in the particular department concerned. It is more likely that von Tirpitz had to go because he refused to agree to the torpédoing of merchantmen indiscriminately, without even looking to see whether they were flying belligerent or neutral flags. That the Tubantia was sunk by a German torpedo seems undoubted. It remains to be seen how far Holland and other Neutrals will be content to sit quiet under this latest outrage. Germany must be fairly sure of her ground as far as the Dutch Government are concerned. She would hardly have risked adding such a dangerous little neighbour to her enemies, at this of all inconvenient moments.

The Supreme and Final Effort.

It seems clear that the enemy are still staking everything on the effort to break through at Verdun, and all the speculations as to the possibility of this terrific effort, which is obviously using up all the strength that Germany is capable of putting into the field at this stage, being only a feint, preliminary to a more real offensive at some other point, may be put on one side as being absurdly out of the reckoning. It is obvious that the Kaiser's Headquarters Staff proposed to open the 1916 campaign with a repetition of the great feat that was performed on the Galician front last April, this time at the expense of the French. They reckoned without the tremendous development of the French defensive which has taken place during the past year, and which bids fair to revolutionise all our ideas on the capacity to resist the modern offensive, as completely as preconceived ideas of the incapacity of the offensive to reduce defensive positions were shattered at the beginning of the war. In addition to this it is clear that the Germans are fighting with less dependable infantry than the battalions that cheerfully went in masses to the slaughter in Galicia. The waves of assault are less strong and they have to face a far stronger resistance of heavy artillery than was the lot of their predecessors who were launched against the Russian front last Spring. There is no doubt that this is the final, supreme German effort and that the moment when retaliation at other points could safely be disregarded was specially selected. In another month we may expect to see that retaliation come, not only in France and Flanders, but also in the Balkans and on the Russian front.

India and After-war Trade Problems.

The suggestion to convene a conference at an early date of representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce in India, with a view to consider some of the after-war trade problems and especially the problem of trade with enemy countries, is, we are glad to note, finding favour with an increasing body of mercantile opinion in this country. There is little doubt that such a conference will be productive of much good by arriving at a definite idea of the line of action to be followed by this country, first in regard to the trade with enemy countries, secondly with that of neutral and also of Allied countries, and thirdly with regard to inter-Empire trade. It is, of course, to be assumed that India's policy in regard to enemy trade and largely in the matter of trade with neutrals and the Allies too, will be forced to follow in the main the lines which will be laid down at the end of the war by the Home Government in consultation with the representatives of India and the Dominions. But in the interests of particular industries in India, concessions favourable to us must be obtained and it is on this aspect of the problem that the views of the Indian mercantile community will be very valuable to the Indian and Home Governments.

Inter-Empire Trade.

In regard to inter-Empire trade, the problem bristles with difficulties, in view of the changed angle of vision of the average Briton in fiscal matters, as one of the effects of the war. There is no doubt the Tariff-Reform party as it used to be called, will make a determined bid for power and popularity and may capture the mind of the English public for a number of years at least. If there should be a revulsion in England against Free Traders at the end of the war, necessarily the fight in defence of India's economic interests against those of British and colonial interests may have to be waged with more than usual courage and tenacity. It is, therefore, quite essential to deliberate betimes upon the needs of the situation in India and what attitude should be presented to the rest of the Empire.

The New Commission.

The urgency of the conference becomes the greater in view of the announcement by "The Times," which Reuter cables to-day, that the Government propose to appoint a Commission, including several Indian members, to survey the economic resources and industrial possibilities of India with a view to promoting business enterprise after the war. It is stated that Lord Chelmsford and Sir George Barnes, the new Member for Commerce, heartily acquiesce in this decision, but we should not be surprised if, more than this, the initiative in this matter has not come from Lord Hardinge and Lord Chelmsford acting in concert. Sir Thomas Holland, who is mentioned as the probable Chairman of the Commission, joined the Indian Geological Survey service in 1890 and was its Director from 1903 to 1909 when he went Home to take the Chair of Geology and Minerology at the Manchester University. What Sir Thomas Holland does not know about the economic possibilities of India cannot be worth knowing and he is known to have a strong belief in the potentialities of India's mineral resources. His rise in the Geological Survey was very rapid and his selection by Lord Curzon for the Directorship over the heads of many older colleagues caused a great deal of heartburning.

The Indian Members.

"The Times," which seems to have the secrets of the India Office in this matter at its disposal, also indicates the identity of some of the other members of the Commission. The "two distinguished Indian contributors to the economic development of India" are not hard to recognise. The "Bengali business man" is obviously Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, the head of the Calcutta firm of Martin and Co., who was Chairman of the Industrial Conference in 1910, while the description of the other, "a Parsi manufacturer and capitalist" can only mean Sir Dorab Tata, who was President of the Conference this year. Sir Rajendranath is the only Indian in all India who has ever achieved the distinction of becoming the head of a European firm, and the fact is the more remarkable and creditable to him, since he rose to his present great position in the commercial world of Calcutta from small beginnings. There are few more shrewd and capable business men in India and few more genuinely patriotic Indians. The Mahomedan member, "well-known for his business capacity," comes, of course, from Bombay.

What's in a Name?

In a letter to the "Indiaman" Sir George Birdwood raises again the issue in regard to the new use of the name "Anglo-Indian," which has found favour with the domiciled community. Sir George regrets the insistence by the "Eurasians" to be renamed "Anglo-Indians",—"a name," he writes, "which during the past sixty years, has become distinctive, if not altogether discriminative, of English (including Scotch and Irish) officials and non-officials temporarily residing in India." It would be even more regrettable, says Sir George Birdwood, "were such 'Anglo-Indians,' now, in turn, to insist on a revised designation of themselves." Sir George recalls that in his younger days it was usual to call the latter "Old Indians," but we do not think that in these days any one among that community would fall in love with this designation of doubtful significance. It may do for officials and others who have retired permanently, in the same way as the terms "Indian official" and "Indian representative" are sometimes applied to Anglo-Indian officials and others when they go abroad. But in India itself "Old Indians" would not do at all.

The Objection to "European."

"European" or "Indiaman" are the other alternatives suggested. Regarding the former, which is often indiscriminately used by Indians in India to describe all whites, there is this objection that it lumps together both the British and the non-British stocks, including the American and hardly does justice to the British character of the rule in this country. As to the word "Indiaman," it is a term of extremely doubtful significance and may be applied by the world at large in mistake to Indians more than to non-Indians. The designation "Indo-Europeans" for the domiciled community, as suggested by Sir George Birdwood, seems to us clumsy and too indefinite. The dilemma of a common name is awkward but it seems to us better to let things stand now as they are and avoid any further changes.

A Full-time Coroner.

The discussion on Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy's Resolution for the appointment of a Parsi coroner in the Bombay Legislative Council last week, and the development which the Resolution underwent as a result reveals in a striking manner, the almost ridiculous form which any *prima facie* sound proposal may assume, once the unfortunate element of communal separatism is introduced in the debate. That the Parsi community labours under a real sense of grievance under the present arrangement is undoubted and was convincingly demonstrated by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy. It must also be admitted that the Hindus and the Mahomedans also have a more or less real grievance in the matter. But it would be unfortunate to jump to the conclusion that the only obvious remedy for this state of affairs is to have a separate coroner to preside at the inquests of the dead of each community. The Advocate-General struck the right note when he pointed out that this was not the standpoint from which the character of the remedy should be determined. The functions of a coroner are primarily and pre-eminently based on considerations of judicial administration and efficiency,—considerations which are and must be beyond communal interests or sentiments. It is, therefore, gratifying that ultimately wiser counsels prevailed and the Resolution was withdrawn on the understanding that when a sufficient case has been made for the change, Government should make the coroner a full-time instead of, as he is at present, a half-time worker,—a remedy which, we think, is the most advisable one and which is, moreover, urgently called for.

The Press in the Punjab.

The Punjab administrative report, under the head "Literature and Press," a telegraphic summary of which appears to-day, bears ample evidence of the rigorous exercise of the arbitrary powers sanctioned by the Press Act. That nine presses should either have been closed or prevented from being opened and that the same number of newspapers should have either ceased publication or been prevented from coming into existence, because of the heavy security demanded, is rather a painful record for a short period of twelve months. And to this has to be added the fact that the security of three papers was forfeited and warnings were administered to publishers of fourteen newspapers for publishing objectionable articles. The most eloquent comment on all this extraordinarily harsh treatment is contained in the remarks of the Government that "the general attitude of the press in the comments on the war may be said to have been on the whole satisfactory."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VERDUN CHECK.

SERIES OF ATTACKS FAIL.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

INVESTMENT OF TREBIZOND.

The Germans have received another very serious check east of the Meuse. All attacks were shattered by curtains of fire and machine guns, costing the enemy important sacrifices.

General Haig reports only artillery and mining activity.

A telegram from Rome states that the Russians are attacking Trebizond by sea and land with larges forces.

The Russians have occupied the town of Mamahatun, 90 versts west of Erzerum. The Turks counter-attacked but were driven westward with severe losses.

"Eye-Witness" in Mesopotamia reports that the Turks have evacuated the Abu Remari sandhills, seven miles upstream of Gen. Aylmer's camp and the British now occupy the position.

Considerable activity is reported by the Italian communiqué. Fierce enemy attacks were repulsed.

Sir Edward Grey announced in the House of Commons that Italy had taken powers to requisition the 36 German liners in Italian ports. Their tonnage is 1,42,000.

The next Allied Conference will be held in Rome shortly. Mr. Lloyd George will attend and possibly Sir Edward Grey.

The sinking of the Tubantia has caused consternation amongst the Dutch. A telegram from The Hague says three affidavits affirm that they clearly saw the white wake of a torpedo approaching.

It is stated that a number of Unionist M.P.'s are signing a petition to Mr. Churchill to return to the Commons.

The Government proposes to appoint a representative commission, including three Indian members, to survey the economic resources and industrial possibilities of India, with a view to promoting business enterprise after the war.

FIGHTING EAST OF THE MEUSE.

ANOTHER SERIOUS GERMAN CHECK.

ANOTHER SERIOUS CHECK.

ALL ATTACKS ON VAUX SHATTERED.

ENEMY'S HEAVY SACRIFICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 17.

A feature of the communiqué is another very serious German check east of the Meuse. The bombardment was followed from eight in the evening onwards by a series of very violent offensive actions against our positions in the village and fort of Vaux. Five successive attacks with heavy effectives were hurled forward by Germans without any success. Two attacks were directed against the village and two more against the slopes of the ridge crowned by the fort, and finally an attempt was made to debouch from the sunken road south-east of the village. All attacks were shattered by our curtains of fire and our machine guns and cost the enemy important sacrifices.

There was a reciprocal cannonade in Woevre. A French coup de main westward of Pontamousson inflicted losses and a number of prisoners were taken.

Bombardment west of the Meuse slackened. Germans did not renew the attempts at Bethincourt or Cumieres after yesterday's sanguinarp defeat there.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT WEST OF MEUSE.

WAVES OF ASSAULT FAIL TO SECURE FOOTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 17.

A communiqué says west of the Meuse after violent bombardment of our front between Bethincourt and Cumieres, the Germans in the afternon strongly attacked our positions at Morthomme.

Waves of assault failed to secure a footing at any point and the enemy was compelled to retreat to the Crow's Wood, where our concentrated artillery fire was immediately let loose and inflicted heavy losses.

On the right of the Meuse artillery activity was redoubled east and west of Douaumont and in the vicinity of the village of Vaux. There was no infantry attack but our batteries shelled the marching troops.

There was intense bombardment in Woevre and north of the Aisne.

GERMAN FOOTING LOST

A CHECK TO THEIR ORIGINAL DESIGNS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 18.

A French communiqué indicates that the Germans have lost the footing they gained on the low spur called the Dead-man Hill on Tuesday. As the situation develops, the mystery of German intentions deepens. There is much speculation in Paris as to what repeated and prolonged pauses in the German shortlived offensives mean.

It is believed possible that the Germans, while maintaining a show of activity at Verdun, intend to divert their offensive elsewhere, but this hypothesis is not generally favoured as all the signs point not merely to a check to their original designs, but to a weakening of the instrument of attack, although the enemy is still bringing up reinforcements, one hundred and thirty trains have been counted during twenty-four hours passing French Northern frontiers.

LIVELY GRENADE FIGHTING ON AISNE.

FRENCH ARTILLERY BATTER ENEMY POSTS IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 18.

A communiqué says:—Northward of the Aisne, after lively grenade fighting, we repulsed the attack on one of our small posts south-east of Bois des Buttes.

Our artillery was actively engaged in the Villeaux Bois region on the Craonne Plateau. Our artillery continued to batter the enemy communications behind the Argonne front.

Northward of Verdon there was no infantry action all day.

Bombardment was intermittent west of the Meuse and more intense in Woevre. On the right bank of the Meuse our artillery in the Douaumont and Damloup region vigorously replied to the enemy's batteries and destroy-

GERMAN NAVAL CRISIS.

WHY TIRPITZ RESIGNED.

ANXIOUS COMMENTS BY GERMAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 18.

The German papers freely discuss the resignation of von Tirpitz, which they ascribe to Herr Ballin declaring that von Tirpitz warned the Kaiser that a continuance of frightfulness would mean the seizure of all German vessels in neutral ports and finally alienate South America.

Count Reventlow admits that the resignation is so staggering that he is unable to discuss it.

The semi-official "Cologne Gazette" admits that it is difficult for Germans not to be anxious in this serious crisis, since its origin cannot be publicly discussed. The paper declares that the idea that the resignation means the cessation of submarine warfare is quite unfounded, and concludes with a warning against evils resulting from public opinion trying to influence military operations.

SIR WILLIAM BISSET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.

Sir William Bisset has undergone an operation for appendicitis. He is progressing favourably.

ed an important munitions depot at Champneuville.

On the west front there was only usual cannonade.

NO ENEMY INFANTRY ATTACKS.

FRENCH AVIATION ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 18.

The afternoon communiqué says there was heavy bombardment along the greater part of the line, but the Germans were not anxious to follow up with infantry attacks.

The feature of the day was aviation activity. In spite of misty weather French machines fought 32 engagements round Verdun. One Fokker was badly damaged and many heavy bombs were dropped on the stations at Conflans, Metz, Dieuze, and Armaville, doing very severe damage.

FRESH ATTACKS FAIL.

FRENCH BATTERIES ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 19.

A communiqué says:—West of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded the region of Bois Bourrus and Montzeville.

The enemy on the right of the Meuse after intense artillery preparation launched a series of partial attacks between the village of Vaux and the woods south of the Haudromont farm. They were stopped by a curtain of fire. The enemy failed to approach our trenches at any point.

Our batteries were most active on the whole front particularly in Woevre where we exploded a munitions depot.

The Germans in Lorraine attacked in the Thiaville district and some penetrated the advanced trenches but were immediately ejected by a counter-attack.

Our artillery wrecked enemy trenches in the Boesinghe region in Belgium and shelled troops marching between the Oise and the Aisne.

GERMAN PLANS UPSET.

ATTEMPT TO PROVOKE PREMATURE OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 18.

Mr. Warner Allen states that the Germans undoubtedly hoped to capture Verdun but had a second object, namely, to provoke a premature offensive by the Allies on the Western front, calculating that the French would be overwhelmed at Verdun and appeal to the British to take the offensive. French resistance proved that they are determined to retain the initiative of attack on the whole front.

GERMAN TROOPS IN SERBIAN MACEDONIA.

TRANSFERRED TO WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ATHENS, Mar. 18.

Advices from Florina state that the Germans have withdrawn their remaining troops from Serbian Macedonia and are transferring them to the western front.

RUSSIANS ATTACK TREBIZOND.

BOTH BY LAND AND SEA.

LARGE FORCES ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.

A telegram from Rome states that the Russians are attacking Trebizond by sea and land with large forces.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable runs:—

London, March 15:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says a Russian force has arrived before Trebizond, the envelopment of which has probably begun. An army separate from that which is marching towards Khanikin is rapidly nearing Mosul.

TURKISH PEACE PROPOSALS.

The "Central News" Rome correspondent says the Italian papers publish despatches from Constantinople which indicate that a Turkish appeal for peace will immediately follow the fall of Trebizond.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY MAMAHATUN.

CAPTURE OF MEN AND AMMUNITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 18.

A communiqué says after an engagement we occupied town of Mamahatun, ninety versts west of Erzerum, capturing five guns, some machine guns, a convoy, 44 officers and 770 askaris.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

TURKS DRIVEN WESTWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 18.

A communiqué reports one or two minor affairs on the western front.

The enemy in the Caucasus attempted a counter-attack at Mamahatun but was repulsed and driven westward with severe losses.

TURKISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

CONCENTRATION AGAINST RUSSIANS IN ANGORA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Mar. 18.

A "Pioneer" special runs:—

It is unofficially stated that Turkey has decided to withdraw the bulk of the forces at present in Thrace and on the coasts of the Sea of Marmora and send them to Angora, with a view to the concentration of her whole strength against the Russians. Another report states that the forces already sent to Angora have not proceeded further, the effectives being insufficient and deserters numerous.

NURI BEY.

DEATH REPORT PROVES UNTRUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.

The Press Bureau states that the death of Nuri Bey, reported on February 28th, proves to be untrue. He was seen disappearing from the field of action on March 14th.

Nuri Bey is the brother of Enver Pasha. He was reported to have been killed at Agagia, 15 miles south-east of Barrami in Western Egypt.

ENVER PASHA AND THE CALIPHATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Central News" Zurich correspondent says, it is believed in Egyptian and Turkish circles in Switzerland that on Enver Pasha's return from Mecca his candidature for accession to the throne will be discreetly advanced, the Teutons supporting him.

NEW COMMERCE MEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.

Sir George Barnes is leaving England for India to-day.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS EVACUATE ABU REMARI SANDHILLS.

BRITISH OCCUPY THE POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 19.

The following message dated the 18th March has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

Orah, 16th.—There is nothing to record here since the 8th March save a few encounters in the outpost in the neighbourhood of the Abu Remari sandhills on the right bank of the river, seven miles upstream of our camp. These began with an encounter at dawn on the 11th when we surprised the Turks capturing 54 prisoners, including two officers, and killed many.

From the 11th to the 13th there was an intermittent exchange of gun fire and sniping in this locality. Yesterday we put two of their guns out of action.

The enemy evacuated the sandhills last night. We attacked early this morning finding only a picquet and now occupy the position.

TURKISH POSITION STORMED.

TWO ENEMY OFFICERS AND 50 MEN MADE PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 18.

The following report has been received from General Lake on the operations in Mesopotamia:—

On the 10th March information was received by the Tigris corps that the Turks had occupied an advanced position on the Tigris and a column was sent before dawn on the 11th March to turn the enemy out. The infantry assaulted the position and bayonetted considerable numbers of Turks and the column then withdrew with two Turkish officers and fifty men as prisoners. There are no further developments to report.

WOUNDED IN MESOPOTAMIA.

PROVISION MADE FOR ALL POSSIBLE ALLEVIATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.

In the House of Comons, speaking on the Army Estimates, Mr. Long said the Government both at Home and in India was doing the utmost to provided all possible alleviation for the wounded in Mesopotamia.

The Viceroy some weeks ago decided to send Sir William Vincent and General Bingley to enquire into the medical arrangements and remedy the deficiencies.

The War Office had supplied the Government of India with two Indian General Hospitals with complete personnel and personnel of two more. Also with a British stationary hospital of 400 beds and a British general hospital of thousands of beds with a hundred doctors and a hundred orderlies.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN SOFIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent says, anti-German riots have occurred at Sofia.

BULGARIA'S WARNING TO GERMANY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Reuter's Bucharest correspondent says the seditious movement afoot in Bulgaria originated in the Army and is supported by the populace.

"The Times" Salonika correspondent says Bulgaria has warned Germany that she would not be responsible for the consequences if the Turks were allowed to withdraw from Thrace and the Bulgarians were left to face the Entente alone. The Turks were nevertheless withdrawn.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

A FAVOURITE IN THE ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 17.

General Roques, the new Minister of War, is a favourite in the army. He organised the French air service and commanded an army at the front.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FIERCE ATTACKS REPULSED.

GROUND COVERED WITH CORPSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, March 16.

A communiqué says, after a violent bombardment the enemy made two fierce attacks on our newly captured positions in the San Martino zone. They twice reached the parapets, but were repulsed. The ground was covered with corpses.

FIGHTING NEAR ROVERETO AND SUGANA.

ITALIANS' EFFECTIVE REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Mar. 18.

A communiqué reports considerable activity. The enemy, supported by artillery, attempted an attack on the Italian positions south-east of Roveredi and the Sugana valley but was repulsed. There was intense artillery action on the Isonzo, the Italians vigorously responding and capturing a trench.

TOBLACH AGAIN BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, March 18.

A communiqué says:—We again bombarded Toblach station and did visible damage, some fires breaking out.

Our infantry, supported by artillery, kept the enemy on the alert along the whole front.

GERMAN LINERS IN ITALIAN PORTS.

TO BE REQUISITIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.

Sir Edward Grey announced in the House of Commons that Italy had taken powers to requisition the 36 German liners in the Italian ports. Their tonnage is 1,42,000.

DISORDER IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

SOCIALIST LEADER EJECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 18.

There was great disorder in the Prussian Diet as the result of a speech by Herr Liebknecht, in which he declared that the present war aimed at thwarting the liberation of workers.

He said soldiers ought to fight not only in the trenches but against the common enemy.

There was a terrific commotion and Herr Liebknecht was ejected.

GERMAN WAR LOAN AND FOOD PROBLEM.

A SIGNIFICANT POINT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 18.

Speaking on the German Budget, Dr. Helfferich announced the necessity of five hundred million marks new taxation. He admitted that the food problem was difficult and emphasised that the new war loan would be a very significant point in the struggle.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

COL. HOUSE'S MISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

The "Statesman's" special cable states:—

The Exchange Telegraph Company's Washington correspondent gives the following as the German peace terms which Colonel House was authorised to submit to President Wilson:—Restoration of German colonies; no indemnities by either side; autonomous Poland; Serbia, Montenegro and Albania to be partitioned between Austro-Hungary and Bulgaria; Greece and Turkey to be freed from British influence; Russia to control persia; Germany to evacuate the occupied portion of Belgium and France; Great Britain to be neither gainer for loser.

The correspondent confirms Mr. Maurice Low's statement that Colonel House also reported the unwillingness of the Allies to consider peace proposals at present.

BERLIN THOROUGHLY SICK OF WAR.

A neutral arriving in Rotterdam from Berlin reports that everyone in Germany is thoroughly sick of the war. Even Prussian officers state that they do not care who wins provided the struggle is over soon. Berliners admit that Germany is unable to hold out much longer unless the Allied troops can be driven out of their trenches and defeated in the open field. Apparently the attacks on Fort Douaumont were regarded as a success. Berlin was beflagged and a royal ceremony was held, the Crown Princess and her children driving nails into the great Hindenburg statue. The enthusiasm displayed was tremendous.

LOSS OF THE TUBANTIA

CONFIRMATION OF TORPEDOING.

AN INEXCUSABLE CRIME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 18.

The Tubantia was one of the finest vessels in the Dutch mercantile marine and her loss has caused consternation. Five South American and six European neutral countries were represented in the passengers list, including diplomats and consuls.

The Nieuws van den Dag accepts the allegation of torpedoing as the confirmation of Berlin's announcement that the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz in no way indicates any intention of a milder naval warfare.

A telegram from Flushing states that it was dark and a heavy sea was running when the explosion occurred. It smashed some lifeboats and passengers were thrown out of their bunks, but everyone behaved magnificently. Boats were launched in an orderly manner. The passengers left first and then the captain, a few minutes before the ship sank.

A telegram from The Hague says three affidavits affirm that they clearly saw the white wake of a torpedo approaching. The liner was holed two metres under the water line on the starboard side.

The "Rotterdamsche Courant" says the crime is inexcusable.

AFFIDAVITS OF TORPEDOING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Mar. 17.

The Ministry of Marine has affidavits of the first and fourth officers and the look-out man of Turbantia that they saw a orpedo hit the ship.

FOUR KILLED: SEVERAL INJURED.

BOLIVIAN MINISTER LOSES VALUABLE PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Bolivian Minister in Berlin was proceeding home on the Tubantia.

He arrived in Amsterdam wrapped in blankets and exhausted. He lost property, which was not insured, worth twelve thousand sterling, also his personal valuables and diplomatic documents. He states that four were killed and several injured.

It is reported that a large number of German-owned foreign securities were on board the liner, intended for sale in New York, via South America. It is believed that grave financial injury to their owners will result from loss of these.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the Dutch Press is unanimous in pointing out the seriousness of the sinking of the Tubantia, and urges the Government to combine with the United States and other neutrals and bring Germany to her senses.

DUTCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.

The Dutch steamer Palembang, on its way to Java, has been torpedoed in the North Sea. The crew were saved.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Fifty five of the crew and two Dutch passengers of the Palembang have been landed at Harwich. They state that the vessel sank in seven minutes. Nine of the crew were injured by the explosion. Discipline was perfect and all were saved by the boats, the captain's dog, which was drowned, being the only fatality. Some of the crew state that three torpedoes were fired at the Palembang. The weather was very clear and the liner was steaming fairly rapidly.

GERMANY'S DWINDLING RESERVES.

REQUEST TO AUSTRIA FOR TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 19.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

According to the "Matin," Germany having used the anticipated number of reserves at Verdun, has asked Austria for 150,000 men and artillery. Austria has proceeded to assemble the men from Serbia, the Rumanian frontier, and Italy, wherefrom Italy opened some days ago a lightning offensive on the Isonzo. Thus Austria was unable to draft a single man.

SIR STARR JAMESON.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.

An operation on Sir Starr Jameson has passed off satisfactorily.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

MINING AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.

A British communiqué says last night the enemy's bombers made a feeble demonstration near the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

We sprang a mine south-west of Loos with good effect. There was mutual artillery activity about Loos and Ypres.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A British communiqué says there was considerable artillery activity south and north-east of Loos and some mutual shelling south-east of Ypres.

LONDON, March 18.

A British communiqué says there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity about Achicourt, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Bullygrenay, Wulverghem, Ypres and Wieltje.

NEXT ALLIED CONFERENCE,

TO BE HELD IN ROME SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

The next allied conference will be held in Rome shortly. Mr. Lloyd George will attend and possibly Sir Edward Grey.

UNIONISTS & MR. CHURCHILL

PETITION TO RETURN TO COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that a number of Unionit M. P.'s are signing a petition for Mr. Churchill to return to the House of Commons.

TRADE UNIONISM AND WAR WORK.

SOUTH WALES MINERS' DECISION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

The South Wales Coal-owners and Miners' Federation has decided that all workmen shall be required to become Trade Unionists with a view to preventing the restriction of output by strikes on the non-unionist question during the war.

SETTLEMENT FOR DISBANDED SOLDIERS.

A CANADIAN SCHEME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, March 17.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy announces a scheme of settlement for disbanded soldiers. The Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing a thousand farms in Western Canada, grouped in colonies with military names, and with a central instruction farm.

POST-WAR TRADE PROBLEMS

DOMINIONS TO BE CONSULTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, March 18.

In the Senate to-day a telegram from Mr. Bonar Law was read stating that the economic conference in Paris, so far as post-war arrangements are concerned, is for discussion only and does not commit the British Government. If any action is contemplated as the result of the conference no steps will be taken without full consultation with the Dominions.

HEALTH OF CABINET MINISTERS.

SATISFACTORY IMPROVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

Mr. Asquith and Lord Curzon are improving and Mr. Chamberlain is much better.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE KING'S TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH GUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

To-day being St. Patrick's Day the King and the Queen inspected the Irish Guards, who were led by Lord Kitchener. The King in a stirring speech, paid a tribute to the Irish Guards' loyalty and courage and the Queen presented the Regiment with a shamrock. Mr. Redmond was present.

The King was loudly acclaimed as he walked without a sign of his recent accident.

CHINESE REBELLION.

KWANGSI PROCLAIMS INDEPENDENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, March 18.

It is officially stated that Kwangsi has proclaimed its independence.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND PRESIDENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

"The Times" understands that the Government proposes to appoint a representative commission, including several Indian members, to survey the economic resources and industrial possibilities of India with a view to promoting business enterprise after the war.

Lord Chelmsford is known to be impressed with the greatness and variety of Indian resources, and he and Sir George Barnes heartily acquiesce in the decision. Sir Thomas Holland, of the Manchester Commission, will be the Chairman of the commission.

LATER.

The Commission will include two distinguished Indian contributors to the economic development of India, one a Bengali business man, other a Parsi manufacturer and capitalist. There will also be a Mahomedan member, well known for his business capacity.

REMARKABLE FALL IN WHEAT PRICES.

EARLY FUTURE FULL OF UNCERTAINTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

The remarkable fall in wheat and maize on the London markets during the past few days by five to eight shillings, is attributed to large realisations by firms which consider that the early future is full of uncertainties, especially in view of the large amount of grain lately acquired by the Government, also to reports of Turkey's serious plight encouraging the belief of the possibility of dealing in Russian wheat. Freights have also declined in the absence of chartering by merchants and a larger number of vessels available.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

NEWS EXPECTED ANY MOMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.

Reuter states that the news of Lieut. Shackleton is expected at any moment.

"THE STANDARD" CEASES PUBLICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

The newspaper "Standard" has ceased publication.

COPYRIGHT PRESERVED FOR REPUBLICATION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar 18.

The English newspapers regret the suspension of their historic confrere, "The Standard." It is pointed out that "The Standard's" copyright has been preserved with a view to republication.

DEATH OF MRS. JULIA FRANKAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.

The death is announced of Mrs. Julia Frankau.

Mrs. Julia Frankau began work with dilettante journalism, wrote for the "Saturday Review" and then took to novel-writing. She was a prolific writer. She was 52 years old at the time of her death.

DACOITS ARMED WITH PISTOLS.

CAPTURED BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 19.

The Allahabad High Court has rejected the appeals of four dacoits who were sentenced, one to transportation for life and three to seven years each by the Sessions Judge of Meerut.

The dacoits were captured by Captains Watson and Shakespeare, of the 12th Cavalry, in a grass farm hut on the Meerut racecourse maidan with pistols in their possession. The dacoits fired at Captain Watson's party but were soon overpowered.

The sentence on the ringleader was reduced to ten years and confirmed in the case of others.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has received the sum of Rs. 500 from the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay being the seventh instalment owing to there being no consumption of Champagne at Government House.

WAR AND BOMBAY PORTUGUESE.

DEPUTATION TO THE CONSUL-GENERAL,

AN ENTHUSIASTIC PROCESSION.

A great demonstraion by the Portuguese citizens in Bombay took place on Sunday morning with a view to express their feelings of satisfaction at the course taken by Portugal in joining the Allies in a common war against Germany. The meeting was held in the spacious hall of the Goan Union School, in Girgaum, a large number of Portuguese subjects gathering. Dr. L. J. Pinto presided over the meeting. There was a great show of the flags of the various Allies in the hall and young men holding these in their hands stood on each side of the President.

After the requisition calling forth the meeting had been read by Mr. F. Monrao, the President, Dr. Pinto, said that Portugal had always stood for peace and the welfare of humanity and that during the course of their discoveries the Portuguese had carried the sword of light and civilisation. The tide against German vandalism had been rising, and now it had ended in the declaration of war against the common enemy. All paries were united in their attitude in the present crisis. The independence of Portugal was at stake and there was the possibility of their losing the colonies. The English navy was watchful of the interests of the Allies. The alliance of England and Portugal was not a new one; it had stood the test of time and it was an old alliance with England. When England was isolated and stood solitary during the Napoleanic war it was Portugal who had stood by her Ally. It was a glorious and old alliance and now again they had made common cause with England, in the war which she was waging, jointly with her Allies, with the Germans. They had no doubt that victory would crown the righteous cause and theirs was one.

He then proposed:—"That a Committee consisting of the signatories of the notice wait on the Portuguese Consul-General Senhor Alfredo Casanova, and request him in the name of the Portuguese community of Bombay to convey their warmest congratulations to the President of the Republic on Portugal having made a common cause with England, its ancient and noble Ally, in a war against the enemies of humanity and civilisation, and their firm adhesion to and their whole-hearted support of the only course the Government could have adopted consistently with its dignity and ancient traditions, fervently hoping that the issue will not be long delayed and will be a glorious one to the Allied cause."

Mr. Monrao seconded and the resolution was passed with loud acclamations.

After a vote of thanks had been accorded to the Chairman, loud and repeated cheers were given for England and Portugal and the national anthems of both the countries were played by a band.

PROCESSION TO THE CONSULATE.

When the meeting was over a procession was formed with a view to informing the Portuguese Consul-General personally of their feelings of loyalty and enthusiasm for their cause. The procession slowly wended its way to the Consulate in Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, via Girgaum, Cruickshank, Hornby and Esplanade roads. All throughout the utmost enthusiasm reigned, the band playing the national anthems the while, and young men shouting patriotic songs. Although it was a hot morning and the sun shone fiercely the enthusiasm was not abated a jot and altogether it was a great procession in keeping with the great occasion. Demonstrations were made before the Queen's Statue and the Secretariat where loud cheers for England and Portugal were given repeatedly. On reaching the precincts of the Consulate the demonstrators waited outside as there was not room for such a large crowd in the building itself. Meanwhile a deputation had already arrived there which was composed of Dr. L. J. Pinto, Dr. A. A. Heredia, Mr. Sulleman A. Mang, Mr. L. De Sa, Mr. J. E. Mody, Mr. A F. Saldanha, Mr. P. V. De Souza, and several others. The Portuguese Consul had invited there the Bishop of Damoan, M. Martin, M. and Madame Chaidron, Signor Monzato, Mr. Yatabe and the Rev. Father Alves.

Senhor Casanova then appeared on the balcony and the national anthem was again sung; the Consuls of the Allies were then introduced one after another and given cheers and the national anthems of the different nationalities were sung. Russia, which had no Consul in Bombay was also cheered. The national flags were unfurled and the Union Jack and the Portuguese colours were placed side by side.

PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL'S REPLY.

Senor Casanova said:—

It is with the deepest joy that I have witnessed the great and patriotic demonstration which you have made before the representative of the Portuguese Republic, and with all my soul I thank you, in the Republic's name, for the sentiments you have expressed.

Germany has declared war on our beloved Portugal. Portugal, a country who has always loved peace, the progress and well-being of humanity, who has always followed as her guiding light the principles of honour, of work, democracy and bravery, so often proved in her great discoveries and conquests. Germany, a country who by the most inhuman, cruel and sanguinary deeds has now shown to the world her treacherous instincts and by a series of crimes and brutalities, by the hideous savagery which will not even spare old age, child or womanhood, has cast a stain on the whole history of humanity; a country who has wilfully violated the most solemn international treaties which constitute, for all civilized people, inviolable pledges of honour; who has burnt, destroyed and plundered defenceless towns and villages, and in all her vandalism has reduced to heaps of charred ruins monuments which were sacred and historical relics for the whole of civilized humanity; who has murdered the aged, the child and the woman, because they have commited in their eyes, the hideous crime of loving and defending their country, the home of their fathers; who has "heroically" attacked hospitals, satiating her lust for blood on the helpless and dying; a country who, in one word, has employed for its ends means from which the greatest criminals would shrink.

Critizens, the time has come when we also must take up arms to fight against the formidable Teuton, whose only strength is based on his powerful and devastating guns, but who must be crushed by the all-conquering power of right, of justice, of the peace and welfare of humanity.

Our sacred pledges of honour, the conventions and treaties between Portugal and the great and powerful English nation call us now to the battlefield; but these conventions and treaties would not, by themselves, dignify us before the world, if in the soul of every Portuguese subject there did not exist a deeply rooted love for the cause of humanity which repudiates autocracy. We will, therefore, go forth to war animated by the greatest enthusiasm and the courage which comes from the knowledge of the threat to our own independence, for, if the Allies were to be overcome, our great colonial dominions, which even to-day give us the fourth place as a colonial power, would soon be dominated by the imperial eagle. We will go forth into this titanic struggle to show the world that our dear Portugal is not dead and that in each Portuguese heart lives, to-day more than ever, the sacred love for his dear and beautiful country.

Although we have always, since the most remote times, been a nation of warriors, we have never loved war for war's sake; but in the convulsion which is shaking Europe to its foundations, when through out the whole world there are cries of anguish, when mothers, wives and children are shedding bitter tears,—in such a moment we "want" that devouring monster called war; we Portuguese cannot remain passively aside in the face of such calamities; and small though we may be by our numbers, we are still great by our souls and by our brilliant fighting qualities; the Duke of Wellington and the great Napoleon have already defined us as soliders.

Our post is now beside England our faithful ally since the treaty of 1294 between King Diniz and Edward I; England who, in this hour of trouble, gives the supreme example of the defence of the rights of humanity, fighting for this sacred cause side by side with Russia, Italy, Servia, Montenegro, Japan, our dearly beloved France and the small yet gigantic Belgium, whose heroism, nobility and civic dignity will for evermore be written in letters of gold in the pages of history.

Place, therefore, your whole confidence in our brave soldiers, for they will know how to honour our country and the Republic, how to maintain with dignity our glorious and unique historical traditions.

And thrilled by the deepest feeling of patriotism, I will finish by crying out with all my being; Long live Portugal; Long live England: Long live France: Russia, Italy, Servia, Montenegro, Belgium and Japan:

The processionists then joined in drinking the health of Senhor Casanova which was proposed by Dr. L. J. Pinto.

The ceremony then ended.

THE EPIC OF THE DARDANELLES.

An interesting article on the Dardanelles entitled "Six Months in the Dardanelles" by "Zachabona," appears in "Blackwood's" (February). No quotation or series of quotations can give an adequate idea of the material with which this article is stocked:—

Every man who survives the Dardanelles carries in his mind the only epitaph there can ever be for our dead lying here between the fatal hill and the sea: "They never hesitated." One instance will suffice. It was the night after a big attack when the clear-eyed heavens looked down on simmering passions in that corner of the earth. The battle was not over; that much, at least, we could rely on. Any enemy movement, real or suspected, was enough to stir the embers of a bloody yesternight. It was real, as it happened—a pretty determined counterstroke, heralded by vehement invocation of "Allah! Allah!" It was delivered in a part of the line which was badly consolidated, but held stubbornly by the Manchesters. For neighbours, a little to the rear, the latter had the 5th Royal Scots, under Colonel Wilson, and when at length the onslaught by tremendously superior numbers drove the Manchesters back a little, no single minute did the Scots allow the advantage to stand. They were up out of their trenches with a yell that nearly the whole line heard, charging like furies; nor did they breathe easy again till they had cleared every Turk out of our trench, which the enemy was just beginning to find very useful for bombing purposes. Another time it was the Worcesters, I think, who did a similar service for the Senegalese. And so one could multiply. "They never hesitated."

AMERICAN SHOT DEAD.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED PERSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 18.

Telegraphic news reached here yesterday of an American named Scott McCleary, having been shot dead last evening at Yenangyaung. One Eurasian named Jones is under arrest on suspicion. The deceased was an oil-well driller. No details are to hand.

TO END INACTION AT SALONIKA

POSSIBLE OFFENSIVE BY ALLIES.

ENEMY ATTACK UNLIKELY.

Mr. G. Ward Price, correspondent of the Home Press at Salonika, writes in a message dated the 17th February:—

If there is no attack made against us in our present fortified position, and unless the chief command here is restricted by a contrary decision of the Allied War Council, it is more than probable that when this force is ready we shall take the offensive.

The country ahead is about the most difficult that could be found through which to make an advance; and the enemy is already firmly established astride of every road and railway (there are few enough of them) which we could use; but General Sarrail is an old officer of the French Alpine (Alpine Regiment), and there is no risk of failure through an underestimation on his part of the obstacles to be overcome.

But for this advance to be made, a reorganisation of the force here is necessary, and has already been begun. An adequate supply of mountain artillery is required, and the transport system of the army needs to be adapted for use in a mountainous and roadless country. The larger units of the force at least must have enough pack animals to be self-supporting for the wheeled transport by road and rail will be unable to follow them into the sphere of their operations for more than a comparatively short distance. Three-fourths of the French force here, it may be said, are already organised on this basis.

At first sight the plan of a frontal attack upon the entrenched enemy in a mountainous country appears to be a dangerously hazardous undertaking. But this disadvantage to the Allies' attacking force may be reduced by opening the offensive against the Germans and the Bulgarians at four or five points of their line at the same time. Lateral communications along their front will be practically impossible for them; they will be prevented from concentrating their forces for resistance; and whatever contingents of the Allied Army are successful in breaking the enemy's local resistance will constitute a menace to his line of communication and thereby relieve the pressure of resistance against other sectors of the attack.

SHOULD THE ENEMY ATTACK.

There is, of course, still a possibility that the enemy way choose to take the initiative and attack us here. Highly improbable as that may be, it is conceivable that political or other considerations elsewhere may nevertheless lead him to attempt a sort of forlorn hope here. That the enemy in attacking would suffer probably more severely than any troops in this war have yet suffered is evident to anyone who stands on the hills along which our gun emplacements lie and looks down first at the tiers of trenches that stretch like an amphitheatre along the face of the slope, then at the everwidening network of barbed wire below, and finally out across the swampy seven miles wide plain across which the attackers would have to come. "They would be in the same situation as we were in front of Achi Baba," said a General who had been for nine months on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

What makes an attack on the part of the enemy so unlikely is the immense difficulty he would have in bringing up his heavy guns or, indeed, in finding positions for them anywhere within effective range of our lines. There are three railways leading from his country into ours. One comes from Monastir, but as there is no railway running from Germany to Monastir he cannot transport his heavy artillery that way without first taking it on a long cross-country journey. Consequently the French have so far left the bridges on the railway from Monastir to Salonika intact.

As for the line from Nish and Gevgeli, the French in their retirement from Serbia put that very thoroughly "out of commission," and though the Bulgars are busily repairing it, it will not be ready for some time yet. If they do repair it and come down that way they will find an exceedingly strong position held by the French in front of them.

There remains the line from Constantinople and Dedeagatch, which passes through Demirt Hissar. It was to prevent big guns from using that route that General Sarrail was obliged to blow up the railway bridge there, and now the only line of approach that remains open for heavy artillery is the road from Sofia through Serres. That road is commanded by English guns admirably placed and if they were not sufficient to repel an advance there are still heavier French guns in reserve which could be brought up very quickly to support them.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 19.

The disturbance in north-west India has moved eastward. It is less marked to-day and has given local rainfall in the North-west Frontier Province and the North Punjab and local rain and snow in Kashmir. Rain has also fallen in the upper Brahmaputra valley. The chief amounts are:—Rawalpindi and Murree three inches each, Sonamurg one and a half, Peshawar a half and Sibsagar three.

Forecast:—A few falls in Kashmir, the Punjab hills, Upper Assam and North Burma.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

GOOD-BYE AND FINAL PLATES.

THE END OF THE SEASON.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Burke very aptly speaks of "the lucrative business of mystery." And another literary philosopher says, "plain truth will influence half a score of men at most in a nation, or an age, while mystery will lead millions by the nose." The truth of these admirable maxims has been faithfully reflected all through the "extra" racing at Mahaluxmi this season, but the subtlety and splendid finesse with which mischievous, misleading drivel has been circulated amongst pliant irresolute patrons of the tote to influence their investments, attained a pitch of perfection last Saturday which would verily excite the admiration and envy of even such capable exponents of the art as the directors of the various German lie factories. And if it is ever possible for the necessity to arise when it might be incumbent on the Allies to disseminate high-class fabrications broadcast amongst the enemy as a form of justifiable reprisal, the border-land of some of our racing stables could be safely relied upon for the recruitment of a corps of distinguished liars from the select company of hangers-on, to conduct a campaign of studied mendacity with a wealth of inventive perversion on a scale of proficiency which has never yet been attempted by the Hun.

I have always been at a loss to appreciate the particular function in the routine of racing the externally attractive orchid is responsible for, who, to all appearances, has nothing more weighty to preoccupy himself with than solemnly strutting about the lawn and enclosure with a profound air of melancholy mystery,—posing as the trusted repository of all that is secret and sacred regarding the particular stable he professes to be attached to. With regard to what he really *does* know about the internal racing economy of the stable his parasitic position may enable him to sap, I am not concerned with: for on this point he is commendably reticent. By a skilful application however, of the doctrine of economy, not overdoing or underdoing it,—he contrives to neutralise the effects of past "form," by disseminating in the strictest confidence, the latent merits of some particular horses which are about to be revealed through the medium of the most garrulous individuals he can gather round him,—mainly of the confiding feminine order.

This highly confidential information is then of course transmitted from mouth to mouth with astonishing rapidity, gathering force and intensity with each exchange, until something which is either as "dead" as the proverbial door-nail, or has not an earthly, is foisted into unwarrantable favouritism, the welcome grist being swallowed up by investments dribbled on from the knowing quarters at the close of the betting. A small minority whose experience has made them familiar with the inner side of racing are not to be influenced by tactics of this kind, but their is a vast number that has been systematically victimised by this singularly heartless exploitation of a contemptible form of confidence trick, and whose misfortunes are generally regarded as just retribution for engaging in race-course gambling beyond their means, when the real cause of a great deal of the trouble is attributable to mere swell-mob robbery. I am never tired of expatiating, *ad nauseam* I fear, on the extraordinary capabilities of our handicapper, and how much the public is indebted to him for the excellence of his work and the earnest attention he bestows upon it, but it is surely obvious to the average patron of Mahaluxmi racing, that the uniform persistency with which favourites succumb, must be attributable to something more deep-seated than the excellence of the weight allotments. Another aspect of this stable orchid's nefarious work, is the dispensing of genuine informative favours when it suits him to do so, a practice which is quite as improper as the first mentioned, but which need not be commented on at present.

Executive officers of the club should make it their business to see that all racing stables are shorn of this form of superfluous lumber which is working incalculable mischief amongst the unsophisticated portion of race-goers, whose credulity exposes them readily to the insidious influence of a quasi-respectable type of race-course loafer Though it is opposed to the principles involved in tote-betting and can be justly regarded as an impertinence, there is no great harm in approaching an owner direct for an expression of his views if he happens to be a friend. And if the "I like him" or "I don't fancy him" leads to trouble hereafter the unlucky querist has only himself to blame for his ill-timed curiosity.

I have more than once referred to the amount of topsy-turvydom which has hitherto prevailed amongst the newly-landed brigade, and the result of the Second Dealers' Plate last Saturday served to set the hall mark of inconsistency on the "exploits of Aurora" to a truly remarkable degree, and it does not require the detective ability of a Craig Kennedy to come to the conclusion that this erratic grey was hardly himself in the Melton Plate on the previous Saturday. True, there were three novel factors in the Second Dealers' Plate which might, under certain conditions, have served to supply the material to account for the discrepancy in the two performances. (1) Crusader was an absentee from the Second Dealers' Plate. (2) The distance last Saturday was two furlongs further. (3) Aurora had the services of different jockeys on the two occasions referred to. The last two reasons can be easily disposed of, for, there are absolutely no grounds for concluding that Bowley, as a rider, is inferior to Purtoosingh: and Aurora's previous performances have shown that he is quite as much at home over six furlongs as over a mile.. The absence of Crusader, however, cannot be so easily dismissed, and it can only be open to the merest conjecture as to whether Aurora would have done better than Crusader in the Final Plate amongst the class of pony that took part in the race. It was, however, obvious that Aurora ran a much better horse last Saturday than he did in the Melton Plate, and had the distance been six furlongs instead of a mile, he would have beaten Gazal in a hand-canter, as he was palpably tiring in the last furlong. The fact of Bowley getting off Aurora to ride Oxford was another disconcerting feature which favoured the belief that the former's chance was not of the best.. The Melton Plate and Second Dealers' Plate are usually two of the most popular arab events of this season, but this year they have both fallen far short of the pleasant tradition and were not worth the large outlay of public money expended on them for stakes. After Aurora's wretched display in the Melton Plate I not unnaturally plumped for Collingwood in my notes last week, and I am of opinion that had Mr. Heath's colt not been interfered with and chopped back between the three and two furlong posts he would have at least run second, if he could not have accounted for Aurora. Angler's prominent running did not surprise me at all; he is a great stayer and by the time Poona comes round he will probably train on and beat the lot.

A reported track gallop, in which Portugal and Crusader both trounced Ruby Mine, was responsible for a heap of good money being squandered on the first division of the Baghdad Plate and the Final Plate. As might have been expected neither were in the hunt, and how so many regular racegoers, could have been deluded into the belief that either had the remotest chance of seriously contesting the issues at the weights allotted to them with the more mature ponies they had to meet, is wellnigh inexplicable. My friend Abdul bobbed up serenely by running second in the Baghdad Plate, signalising his change of ownership with a comfortable dividend of Rs. 59, not too large, when some of his previous failures are considered.

Nassau won the first division of the Baghdad Plate. He had not run in public since January 29th and must have been something in the nature of a "rod in pickle." Apart from his performance in Poona, running third to Black Hussar at a difference of 24 lbs., he had hitherto done nothing, and it was surprising to note, as things go, that the tote returned only Rs. 121 a poor price when one considers he had horses like Rag Time, Ben Hur, Nasirabad etc., to bump up against.

At the weights, fit and well, the Windsor Plate was a dead snip for Bed-time, but he could only succeed in running second to Lady Muriel, who had her pet distance, seven furlongs, to skip over, and which she did in a most attractive way. There was a good deal of tall talk about Sardinia, which Mr. Kelso's mare partly justified by securing third place money. She was accredited with the misfortune of breaking her girths on the previous Saturday in the Consolation Plate, which probably accounted for the favouritism accorded on this occasion. If I were to chronicle a tenth part of the garbage that was thrown about the enclosures regarding the impending possibilities of nearly every nag in this race, it would require a special edition of the paper to record the facts. Suffice to say the atmosphere was fairly thick.

Mooltan deservedly won the Good-Bye Plate, due in a great measure to Templeman's excellent horsemanship. Mr. Ali bin Talib has had one or two nasty disappointments with this consistent performer, which, however, were amply atoned for in beating a formidable opponent like Nizam-ul-mulk at a difference of only six pounds. Poor old Night Hawk was badly treated in the weights, and as was to be expected stopped to nothing under the crusher of 9st. 12lbs. when it came to racing down the straight. Maidania, who looked something between a moth-eaten hair-trunk and a poor man's dog, was again handed round as a real good thing, and found a considerable amount of favour in the tote ring.

The Warwick Plate was a remarkable adventure.—so remarkable, that I am going to give someone else the honour of commenting on its more salient features. It must have been quite a humourous scramble and those that waded across to be afforded Final Proof of what the insinuating whisperer had tempted them on to in the way of Lady Douglas, the Gahagan trio. Firetail. Decorum. Dollet and what not, must have been much impressed and edifyed with the result.

The Final Plate resolved itself into an orgie of red-hot gambling on the part of a pack of distracted punters plunging about wildly with the residue of their cash balances in the hope of lighting on the winner in what was apparently reduced to a lottery with a ten to one chance. The feature of the race itself was the execrable display put up by Dhaidan, who apparently cracked up to nothing and disappeared for good before turning into the straight. Dhaidan was a first-class pony and this was his first essay at the head of the second-raters, and he certainly has nothing to congratulate himself about over the performance.

I have heard that Mr. Galstaun of Calcutta has secured the four-year-old colt "Passport"—King's Messenger, Bokal, and that Mr. F. M. Garda is in close treaty for the acquisition of "Volta"—Vallens, Agnes Velasquez, another four-year-old, bang up at the top of the handicap. Mr. Goculdass is accredited with the purchase of "Dress" by Maragazar—Ezes Right. Other purchases for India are "Swanker" by Valens—Proud Lady; "Villeroi" by Roi Herode—Donna Hastings; "Dacator" by Dank Ronald—Leucadia: and "Pennant" by Earla Mer—Spring Off.

A well-known Delhi Marwari Croesus has been so much impressed recently with what can be made out of Indian racing, that he intends investing in a couple of the best that can be procured in England, a stayer and a sprinter, and has set apart a couple of lakhs for the highly commendable enterprise. What his trainer and jockey are going to run him in for, is not at present food for gossip, but it is quietly whispered round the capital that both are Marwari celebrities, who have imbibed a good deal of important knowledge in these all-important details round Calcutta way.

Details:—

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Hasan Madar's CRESCENT 8-1 cd. 8-2 Barrett 1
Mr. J. Crawford's ABDUL 9-5, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. N. Rajmahomed's PRESENT 8-10, Hardy 3
The Chief of Mhaisal's ACTIVE 7.2, Pullin 4
Also ran.—Safi 9-3 Buckley, Portugal 9-2 W. Huxley, Galloping Lad 8-12 E. Huxley, Dolphin 8-7 Lynch, Murpho 8.6 Mujeed, Jemadar 8.4 Bowley, Advance 7-12 Zamil, Arabian Consul 7.10 Harrison, Shatra 7.4 Dhondy, Alman 6-4 cd 6-13 Etul.
The race.—Active showed up prominently at first with Alman. At the half-mile Crescent took charge, followed by Arabian Consul and Shatra. At the turn Abdul improved with Crescent, but could not catch Crescent, who won by 2 lengths—short head—½.
Time 1—38 2/5.
Totes paid.—Win 185. Places 44—59—18/8.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. N. Jehangir's NASSAU 7-11, Harrison 1
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's BEN HUR, W. Huxley 2
Mr. Abdool Faras' RAG TIME 8-12, Coomber 3
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's NASIRABAD 8.0 cd. 8.2 Barrett 4
Also ran.—Black Ivory 9-7 Hill, Collector 9.0 Bowley, Heliograph 8.9 Fahad, Maurice 8.8 Pullin, Eldorado 8.7 cd. 8-8, Tawdry 8-4 Templeman, Kainmers 8-2 Ebraim, Osprey 8-0 Buckley, Subeh Pasha 7-12 Dhondy, Paradise 7.12 Lynch, Shimran 7.12 Purtoosingh, American Spot 7-8 Mujeed.
The race.—Tawdry, Nassau and Rag Time were in front. At the half-mile Nassau displaced the leader and led into the straight, Young Harrison punching him along for all he was worth, got home all out by 1 length—2—1.
Time 1—38.
Totes paid.—Win 121. Places 43—45—21.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. For Arabs imported into Bombay direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1915. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalty—The winner of the Melton Plate 1916, 7lbs. Allowance, Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs., (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.)
General Obaidulla Khan's AURORA 8-4 Purtoosingh 1
Messrs. Nanjee and Moosajee's GAZAL 8-8 Barrett 2
Mr. R. R. S's ANGLER 7.5, Pullin 3
Mr. Heath's COLLINGWOOD 7.9 Harrison 4
Also ran.—Oxford 8.12 Bowley, Rahad 8.12 Fahad, Najdi 8.8 W. Huxley, Sultan 8-8 Hardy, Ace of Royals 8-8 Templeman, Planet 8-4 Pratt, Caledonia 8-4 Mujeed, Peacemaker 8-4 Buckley, Refusal 7.5 Lynch, Rajmahal 7.5 Dhondy, Toledo 7-5 Ebrahim, Cox 6-2 cd 6.12 Etul.
The race.—Sultan, Ace of Royals and Aurora were in front. At the three furlongs Gazal and Collingwood began to close up on the leaders. Nearing the bend Aurora took command and Collingwood appeared to get chopped back. Down the straight Gazal made an effort to get up to Aurora with Angler in attendance, but failed by 2 lengths—2—2.
Time 1—55.
Totes paid.—Win 77/8. Places 19—20/8—57.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000 second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Divisions.
General Obaidulla Khan's LADY MURIEL 8-10 Bowley 1
Mr. B. N. Gahagan's BED TIME 9.3 Hardy 2
Mr. Kelso's SARDINIA 7-5, Pullin 3
Mr. F. L. Ainsworth's UTE 8.9, Buckley. 4
Also ran.—Santa Barbara 9-10 Barrett, Volsloane 9.7 E. Huxley, Spenser 8-12 Purtoosingh, Silver Thrush 8.10 Templeman, Lumination 8-9 W. Huxley, Drill Mistress 9-9 Lynch, Dumfries 7.10 cd 7-12 Coomber, Romanesque 7.7 cd 7.8 Mujeed, Corridor 7-4 Harrison.
The race.—Corridor and Lady Muriel raced together in front. At the three furlongs Bed-time was running third. At the turn Sardinia improved and Corridor was done with. In the straight Bed Time made an effort and passed Sardina, but could make no impression on Lady Muriel, who won easily by 1½ lengths—¾—¼.
Time 1—28 2/5.
Totes paid.—Win 77/8. Places 58—43—21/8.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MOOLTAN 8.8, A Templeman 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK 9-0, Barrett 2
Mr. Roosi's EXCELSIOR 8-10, Bowley 3
Mr. Heath's NIGHT HAWK 9.12 4
Also ran.—Tajilmulook 9-3 W. Huxley Khedavi Miseer 8.7 Buckley, Pasha 8-6 Lynch, Ajmer 8-6 Tamil, Chaser 7.13 Pullin, Maidania 7-7 Mujeed, Burg 7-6 Purtoosingh, Arrow 7.4 Harrison.
The race.—When they settled down Night Hawk led from Nizam-ul-Mulk and Mooltan with Maidania and Excelsior lying next. At the turn Mooltan came through and won comfortably, Night Hawk being passed by Nizam-ul-Mulk and Excelsior. Won by 3½ lengths—hd—sht—hd.
Time 1—53.
Totes paid.—Win 51. Places 15—17.8—24.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. in the 3rd Divisons.
General Obaidulla Khan's FINAL PROOF 9-0, Bowley 1
Mr. Heath's LUCKY THOUGHT 8.2, Templeman 2
Mr. T. L. Ainsworth's PERSISTENCE 7-11 Buckley 3
Mr. T. Stewart's CHASTITY 8-8, Harrison 4
Also ran.—Pension 9.0 Hardy, Decorum 8-13 Lynch, Firetail 8.11 Pullin, Chastity 8-8 Harrison, Dollet 8-7 cd 8-11 E. Huxley, Lady Douglas 8.6 Barrett, Borgie 8-6 cd 8.7 W. Huxley, Vital 8-1 Coomber, Spring Daisy 7-13 Purtoosingh, North 7.5 Mujeed, Onflamme 7-1 Dhondy.
The race.—Run on the "straight" course. Dollet, Decorum and Persistence appeared to do all the preliminary "legging," until Final Proof came along with Lucky Thought and settled the argument. Won by ½ length—¾—¼.
Time 1—½.
Totes paid.—Win 286/8. Places 79-8—39/8—24.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Mr. Mowlud Haje Ali's VELLARD 8-8, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG 8.0, Harrison 2
The Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's SIRMUST 7.7 cd 7-10 Buckley 3
Messrs. Dakiel and Ahmed's DEFENDER 8-12, Zamil 4
Also ran.—Dhaidan 9-1 Barrett, Tenebreuse 8.8 Hardy, Nainava 8-6 Bowley, Fado 7.12 Mujeed, Investment 7-9 Pullin, Rummy 7-9 Dhondy, Crusader 7.8 Lynch.
The race.—Sirmust led followed closely by Dhaidan, Nainava, Defender and Vellard. At the turn Vellard improved and Dhaidan disappeared. In the straight Vellard challenged Sermust and won by 2 lengths—Dead-heat—1.
Votes paid.—Win 87. Places 26/8—37—58/8.
Time 1—21 2/5.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Second Semi Final played at the Friends' Social Club, Bandra on Saturday last:—
H. Misquita (—15) beat
Y. B. Wassoodew (—20).

BOMBAY BEAMAN CHESS CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Beaman Chess Club was held yesterday in the bungalow of Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia at Marine Lines, Bombay, Mr. Justice Beaman presiding. Mr. Wadia was "At Home" to the members on the occasion.

The report showed that the chess tournament, which was recently held, was a great success. It was open to competitors from all parts of the Presidency. The prize-winners in the "A" class were Mr. S. V. Bodas and Mr. R. P. Deshpande, and in the "B" class Mr. A. N. Gadre, Mr. Shende, Mr. S. P. Pavri, Mr. D. S. Variava and Mr. S. B. Joshi. The number of members on the roll at the end of the past year was 95. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,483 and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 450.

The Chairman moving the adoption of the report referred to the increasing enthusiasm among the members. The Indian Chiefs were too busy during the war to think of becoming members of the Club. He next referred to the most cordial co-operation always extended to him by his Indian friends whenever he had to deal with them. He complimented Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, who was that day "At Home" to the members of the Club, for his great enthusiasm for the Club. He hoped they would soon be able to house the Club in better quarters.

The report was adopted and the following Committee was appointed for the current year:

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman (President); Mr. J. M. Cursetji (Honorary Secretary); Mr. P. D. Dantra (Honorary Treasurer), and Messrs. Patwardhan, Bamji, Dadisett, Dehdushti, Mandlik, R. D. N. Wadia, Pavri and Variava.

The Secretary then announced that a member had intimated his intention of presenting the Club with an oil painting portrait of Mr. Justice Beaman.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, for whom three cheers were also given.

RACIAL DAMAGE OF WAR.

THE LOSS OF THE BETTER TYPES.

At the meeting of the Royal Statistical Society held in mail week Major Leonard Darwin read a paper on "The Statistical Inquiries needed after the War in connexion with Eugenics," the President, Lord George Hamilton, being in the chair.

Major Darwin said that our casualties might now be in number as high as 6½ per cent., and the Germans possibly between 20 and 30 per cent., of the number of the fighting men available. Though all must devote all their main energies to winning the war, yet some thought might even now be given to the inquiries which might profitably be instituted, when peace gave more leisure, concerning its racial damage, which would depend on whether those killed were above or below the average in inborn qualities. Balancing the conflicting considerations, the conclusion arrived at was that war questionably killed off the better types, and was therefore highly dysgenic. The active causes of the damage would not cease with the war, because the birth-rates of the higher types would continue to be adversely affected. Those born in the last 18 years would form an entirely undamaged section of the community, and it would be increasingly necessary for the next 20 years to inculcate a belief that where both parents are fairly healthy it was immoral and unpatriotic to limit the size of the family, except in view of bringing up the children in comfort, though not necessarily in luxury, and of there being fairly wide intervals between births. It followed also that the racial damage would be at its worst when peace was declared, and the checking of the multiplication of the unfit would never be more needed than then.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Major Darwin, Dr. Greenwood said it took a great war to convince the nation that in the ordinary way the vast majority of persons were improperly fed, while the Chairman thought that the worst part of this slaughter of human beings was the methods by which it was accomplished. Nerves had been permanently shattered, and the number of blind and deaf was greater than ever before. This would have a very serious effect on future generations. A large number of our kinsmen from over the sea were unmarried, and he would like to see for every shipload of them a shipload of ladies from this country sent out to be mated to them.

Dr. Snow said that of Dr. Hertz, of Germany, and Sir Oliver Lodge had fought and both been killed, the discovery of wireless telegraphy might have been delayed for centuries.

Simla is filling up rapidly now and all offices will soon be in full working order.

The Municipalities Bill will be taken at the meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council on 29th instant.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. B 7

CAWNPORE'S NEW HOSPITAL FOR EUROPEANS.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID BY L.-G.

(Associated Press.)
CAWNPORE, March 18.

His Honour Sir James Meston, Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, accompanied by Captain Gordon, A.D.C., reached Cawnpore from Lucknow this morning by motor car. At 10 a.m. His Honour proceeded to the site of the Georgina McRobert Memorial Hospital situated in the heart of the Civil Lines to lay the foundation stone of a new hospital for Europeans the gift of Sir Alexander McRobert to Cawnpore.

After Sir Alexander McRobert read his address, Sir James Meston laid the foundation-stone of the Georgina McRobert Memorial Hospital and amidst cheers declared it to be well and truly laid. His Honour then addressed Sir Alexander McRobert and thanked him for the compliment which he (Sir Alexander) had paid him by asking him to lay the foundation stone of the Hospital. It was a far cry from Scotland, the place of birth of both his Honour and Sir. Alexander and of her in whose memory the hospital was being built, to the heat and dust of Cawnpore. The distance between the places of their birth and adoption made it all the more pleasant the ceremony that was being performed that day. The part of Sir Alexander in that morning's ceremony was great and munificent, while that of his Honour was only small and formal. It was not only on account of his personal friendship and association with Sir Alexander but as the head of the Local Government that his Honour was there to express the appreciation of the Local Government and through them of the public of the United Provinces for the generosity, humanity and sense of public spirit that prompted the splendid gift of Sir Alexander to Cawnpore. It had been levelled as a reproach against the Englishmen that they were apt to leave the country of their adoption after having been successful men of business, without leaving in that country any trace of their prosperous careers. That was untrue as regards the best Englishmen and particularly it was untrue as regards Cawnpore. Other captains of commerce and industry had left their names behind in Cawnpore, but none of those could in any degree equal the generosity of their host of that morning. His Honour's association with Sir Alexander extended to more than 20 years and he had always known him to be ever ready with his great liberality to help and co-operate with the Government in every good cause. By endowing a hospital for Europeans of Cawnpore Sir Alexander was putting a finishing touch to his career of great benevolence. That day's ceremony, his Honour added, had also a deeper and personal note, as it was going to commemorate the memory of that gentle lady who during her 20 years' sojourn in India stood by Sir Alexander in his early days of stress and strife. In her own life she went about doing good to the people she came across and it was only fitting that a hospital should be erected to her memory in Cawnpore.

A large number of prominent Europeans and Indians were present at the ceremony which was a great success. The Volunteer Band was in attendance and played suitable selections of music.

PUNJAB PRESS.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

(Associated Press.)
LAHOORE, Mar. 18.

The Punjab administration report for 1914-15, just published under its head Literature and Press says there is a noticeable increase in the number of commentaries and translations of sacred books brought out with a view to satisfying the growing spirit of inquiry. It must, however, be admitted that the controversial tendencies displayed in the literature of this class show no sign of abatement. Regarding the press it says the war was responsible for a large extension of newspaper circulation towards the end of the year. The security demanded under Act 1 of 1910 ranged from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000. Demands of security resulted in closing down of two existing presses and prevented the opening of seven new ones. Three newspapers ceased publication and six failed to come into existence from the same cause. The security of three presses, the "Zemindar" press of Lahore, the Khalsa press of Lyallpur and "Loyal Gazette" press of Lahore were forfeited during the year under report and warnings were administered at the request of the Local Government to publishers of fourteen newspapers in connection with articles open to objection on various grounds. The general attitude of the press in the comments on the war may be said to have been on the whole satisfactory, although the tendency of certain newspapers to add to the circulation by publication of sensational rumours necessitated taking action under the Press Act in several cases. The publication of a book, Khalsa Panth Ki Haqiqat or truth about Khalsa Panth led to a new controversy between the Aryas and the Sikhs and official warnings were found necessary in order to put a stop to obscene writing to which the controversy had led.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

PROF. KARVE AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Professor Karve of the Fergusson College and President of the Provisional Committee of the Indian Women's University, Poona, arrived here this morning by the Madras mail to confer with the leading men of Bengal about an university for women. He delivered a lecture to-day on that subject. He stays here for two days.

SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF A BOMBAY YOUNG LADY.

DR. (MISS) IVY KEESS M. R. C. S. L. R. C. P.

Miss Ivy Keess, the elder daughter of Mr. J. E. Keess retired assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, has had a remarkably successful educational career. After receiving her entire school education at the Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay, Miss Keess passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in the year 1901. She then joined the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and passed the Previous and Intermediate examinations in 1902 and 1903 respectively. She entered the Grant Medical College, Bombay, in 1904 and took the degree of L. M. & S. in 1908. After serving in the Jaffer Fuddoo Hospital for women and children Karachi, the Malakhand Hospital for women, and the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Amraoti, Miss Keess sailed for London in September 1914, and obtained the M. R. C. S. diploma of the London University in January 1915. She passed the 2nd professional examination in July 1915, the Midwifery examination in October 1915, and the L.R.C.P. London in January 1916. The "Lancet" of the 19th February 1916 notifies that the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and Surgeons of England conferred on the 10th February, 1916, the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S., on Miss Ivy Keess of the Hospital, London, having passed the final examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery of the Conjoint Board. Dr. (Miss) Keess has accepted a post in London on £250 a year, and will return to India after six months, and resume her work at the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Amraoti.

A HIGH SCHOOL AT VIRAMGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)
VIRAMGAM, Mar. 17.

Viramgam is soon going to have a full High School for its boys. By the munificence of Sheth Nagindas Maganlal, who has contributed Rs. 25,000 and by the subscription of an almost equal amount by the citizens of the place, the Government has accepted though after some hesitation, to recognize the institution. The present Municipal Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, which teaches up to the 5th standard, will thus develop into a full High School. The work of construction of the building for the school is taken in hand on a large plot of ground given free by the Government outside the city walls. Foundations are dug, building materials are collected, and the Commissioner of the Northern Division will perform the ceremony of laying the corner stone in May next.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society delivered a lecture in Gujarati on Thursday evening on "primary education," its extent in the country, and how it should be diffused so as to reach the masses even in distant villages. He quoted figures of the extent of literacy in other countries and of the expenditure made by Governments of the various European Countries for primary education and compared them with similar figures for India. Thakore Shri Lalsingjee was in the chair.

The Viramgam S. & W. Mill has got a primary school attached to it for its half-time workers since September last. About fifty children attend it for two hours in the morning and another set of fifty in the afternoon for the same period. Books, slates etc., are provided free by the Agents of the mill, and also a cheap uniform dress is provided for the boys free of cost. The Agents deserve great credit for the interest they are taking in the welfare of the boys in their charge.

The Arya Samaj is going to have soon its local habitation, and a hall, estimated to cost about Rs. 5,000 is already under construction. Though the followers of the Samaj are not a very large number, they hope to collect the requisite fund by the help of their Bombay confreres.

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Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side, BOMBAY

DUMAS (near Surat).

UNITED PROVINCES WAR FUND

MEETING AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 18.

This afternoon his Honour Sir James Meston performed the opening ceremony of the King Edward Memorial Hall which has been built and furnished at a cost of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees.

His Honour also presided over a meeting held in support of the United Provinces Special War Fund. This meeting was held in the King Edward Memorial Hall immediately after its being declared open. His Honour in the course of his remarks said that it was an extraordinarily good omen that the first use, to which the Hall built to commemorate the memory of King Edward the 7th was put, was to lay at the command of his son their King-Emperor funds for aiding on the prosecution of the war in which he with his Allies was engaged for upholding the cause of right, justice and truth. His Honour thanked the citizens of Cawnpore for giving him an opportunity to supplement certain remarks he made at Lucknow while inaugurating the United Provinces Special War Fund. His Honour wanted to clear one point about the purpose of the Fund. Many, he said, would have preferred to see the United Provinces Special War Fund earmarked for providing some weapon of destruction such as the purchase of aeroplanes, or even machine guns, but it was found that by contributing aeroplanes or machine guns they could not add to the total resources of the British Government, the production of aeroplanes and machine guns being under the absolute control of Government. In purchasing them they would in a way have competed with the Government or paid a part of the bill which the Government was already paying. Sir James Meston stated that he consulted the Viceroy on the subject and requested him to ascertain from the highest authorities at Home what would be the gift of most value to the British Government. The unhesitating reply that came was motor ambulances. By supplying motor ambulances they would be supplementing the resources of the Government and would also be conferring a boon on humanity.

Sir Alexander McRobert who was the first speaker announced that the total contributions made to various war funds so far by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills and their staff amounted to Rs. 50,243, while those of Cooper Allen and Coy., Ltd. and their staff amounted to Rs. 40,490, the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Coy., Ltd., and their staff had promised Rs. 15,000 and this amount was likely to be further increased. Other contributions would be announced after the board of directors of companies concerned had been consulted. Sir Alexander also announced that the Hon. Mr. L. P. Watson had contributed Rs. 7,500 and Messrs. C. T. Allen and A. W. Lelley had contributed Rs. 1,000 each. Several speakers including Rabu Vikermajitsingh, Babu Annand Swarup Rai Bahadur, Hafiz Mohammad Halim and Hon. Lala Das Bishambhar Nath followed and an appeal for funds resulted in additional promises of nearly Rs. 10,000.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

REORGANISATION OF WORK IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 18.

Sir Harcourt Butler has issued a resolution regarding organisation of the St. John Ambulance Association in Burma saying that the time has now come to seek much wider development for it, especially in connection with the present war. Deputy Commissioners and Civil Surgeons have been instructed to organize courses of lectures, etc. Sir Harcourt expresses his hope that the officials generally will give their personal attention to the matter. It is understood he has written a personal letter to every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in the province. A great impetus to the work of the Association may be expected in the near future.

THE LATE MR. G. K. GOKHALE.

A TRIBUTE FROM MR. F. G. SLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 18.

Mr. F. G. Sly, C.I.E., Commissioner Nagpur Division, who was a colleague of the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale on the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, has sent to the Treasurer of the Central Provinces Gokhale Mamorial Fund, a cheque for Rs. 250. In his letter Mr Sly writes:—

"Mr. Gokhale was a colleague with me on the Royal Commission on the Indian Public Services, during which period I learnt to know him well, and this association deepened greatly my admiration for his abilities and his devotion to the service of his country. His untimely death was an irreparable loss to the Commission and I have never ceased to regret that his life was not spared till our labours were completed by the presentation of the Report."

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EXPLOSION IN A COLLEGE LABORATORY.

PROFESSOR AND A STUDENT SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

A violent explosion took place in the Krishnagar College chemical laboratory on Wednesday last. Professor K. C. Mitter was delivering a lecture to the B.Sc. class students and a demonstrator was preparing phosphorated hydrogen when the apparatus exploded suddenly fragments of the glass strinking the Professor and a student causing deep wounds and copious bleeding and necessitating their removal to hospital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT CURDITE FACTORY.

TWO BADLY AND ONE FATALLY BURNT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, Mar. 18.

A serious accident took place at the Cordite Factory. From the evidence recorded it appears that an accident in the acid section of the factory having been detected, Sergeant Beach and chargeman Francis as also the pit-cooly Guruswamy were attempting to rectify the leakage of the acid tank. And while they were putting the swith nitric acid fumes rose to a height of six feet. Sergeant Beach and Chargeman Francis were severely burnt, while Guruswamy suffered the worst injuries. Guruswamy was immediately removed to the Cordite Factory hospital where Captain Baldry attended to his injuries. Guruswamy succumbed to his injuries while the other patients improved slightly. The father of Guruswamy, who was examined, gave a graphic description of the accident to his son. The police investigated into the cause of the accident and the verdict was death by accidental explosives.

SEQUEL TO HOWRAH JUTE MILLS RIOT.

MILL ENGINEER FINED RS. 150 FOR ASSAULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

In connection with the riot at the Howrah Jute mills on 9th instant two cases cropped up. The riot took place in consequence of an assault committed by Mr. Milnio, the mill engineer, on a mill-hand. Mr. Milnio was charged before the District Magistrate of Howrah and fined Rs. 150. The case against six mill-hands on the charge of rioting is proceeding.

TENANCY LEGISLATION IN BERAR.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 18.

In connection with the proposed tenancy legislation for Berar it was decided at the meeting of Berar Izardars held at Yeotmal on the 16th instant to make representation to the Local Government protesting against the form and manner of the proposed legislation.

DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

POLICE MEASURES FOR STOPPING IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Appreciable progress has been made with the police plans to put an end to dacoity in Calcutta. The first step taken was the arming of the European sergeants who were placed on duty in all the main arteries of the city. The next was patrolling by armed motors of areas supposed to be the resort of the local dacoits while the latest measure to be applied is the erection of drop gates which have been put up for the purpose of enabling the police to close entire areas at a moment's notice. A number of these gates are now in use. The police can now close in the whole of the northern section of the town by dropping gates which have been erected on each of the bridges over the canal in that quarter. In addition to this series there is a drop gate in Bow Bazar Street and another in College Street near the junction with Bow Bazar Street. These gates are on the polebarricade system. They are erected on the foot pavement and are pulled down by hand chains from either side of the street and a joint is effected in the centre. The gate is four feet high when in position and can be dropped and fixed in a few seconds.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GAZETTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 19.

The Hon Mr. James Walker on return from deputation with the Government of India is placed on special duty in the Secretariat.

Mr. A. C. Beet, District Judge, Chhindwara, to officiate as Divisional and Sessions Judge, the Nerbudda Division vice Mr. R. G. Pantin, granted leave.

Major Watson is appointed Civil Surgeon Pachmarchi from 1st April.

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RACK TRACTION PROBLEMS.

NEW DEVICE FOR REMOVING SNOW MIXED WITH ROCK.

A paper recently presented to the Institution of Civil Engineers by Mr. Brodie H. Henderson on "The Transandine Railway" dealt chiefly with the location and construction of the two railways forming the route between Argentina and Chile. Mr. William Theodore Lucy gave further information as to the practical details of combined rack and adhesion working on the Chilian Transandine Railway, the more severe of the two lines. The work done on this rack railway is probably heavier than can be found elsewhere, and may be taken as double that on the Swiss mountain railways.

A brief description was given of the four different types of locomotives which were in use at the opening of the Chilian Transandine Railway in 1910, together with a short account of the history of the development of the more powerful engines. The conditions necessary in a combined adhesion and rack locomotive for an 8 per cent. (1 in 12½) gradient were considered in detail, comparisons being made between the Kitson-Meyer and the Esslingen types. The author contended that the plan hitherto generally accepted, of providing a separate frame, suspended on the carrying axles of the main frame, for carrying the rack pinions, was unnecessary, and he gave arguments in support of this. He also disagreed with the traditional method of driving the pinions by means of spring keys, and advocated solid ones as having given better results. He opposed the introduction of gearing as inimical to flexibility in speed.

The eight separate brakes used on the Chilian Transandine Railway were dealt with, the value of the repression brake being particularly noted and modifications described which have added to its efficiency. The band brake, which is a usual feature on rack locomotives, was condemned, and reasons were given for its abolition.

Comments were also made upon locomotive and train working including the method of entering the rack the position of the engine on the train, coal consumption, train lighting, and snow clearing. The existing ploughs were mentioned, and a description was given of an appliance in the form of a bucket ladder dredger for the removal of avalanches or hard snow mixed with rock.

LAMPS ON HORSE VEHICLES.

Now that driving conditions are so very difficult after dark, it is more than ever necessary that the regulations enforcing the carrying of red rear-lights by horse vehicles should be observed absolutely without exception. Considering the great danger involved it is most remarkable to find that there are a large number of instances of disobedience to this rule both on town and country roads. Any motorist who observes a horse vehicle without the regulation rear light at night is blameworthy if he does not inform the nearest policeman and the secretary of the Automobile Association.

MOTORING.

AN AIR-CLOSED SIX.

Although air cooling as opposed to water cooling has its attractions, to apply it to powerful motor-car engines is certainly a pretty bold step. The American correspondent of "The Motor" writes in the February number of that journal an interesting account of how the step has been taken by an American firm. The Franklin Factory has, it appears, already turned out a considerable number of the firm's aircooled six-cylinder model, and many of them may be seen running about in their district and giving good results under great variations of atmospheric temperature. It is not surprising to learn that the air cooling is not carried our in quite the simple manner that is associated with motor-cycle engines.

The radiating fins of each cylinder are surrounded by a light sheet-metal jacket. From about the middle of these jackets there spings a horizontal diaphragm which surrounds all the jackets. The general arrangement, in fact, is like that of six tubes passing through a tube plate situated in the middle of their length. The outer contour of the diaphragm just fits the space enclosed by the bonnet, and so divides this space into an upper and lower chamber. The air draft through the jackets in induced by a suction fan embodied in the flywheel. The air enters through a grill in the front of the bonnet above the diaphragm and passes through the jackets into the lower chamber and thence through the fan. Some 2,200 cubic feet of air is drawn through per minute when the engine is under full load, and experience with the car apparently has demonstrated that this, while carrying away enough heat to avoid seizure of the working parts, allows the engine to give its best efficiency. In fact, it is said that a temperature of 350 degrees can be maintained without endangering reliability.

THE NEW CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

The "Yorkshire Post" recently gave an account of a lecture on the above by Professor W. H. Bragg, D. Sc., F. R. S., at the Leeds Philosophical Society. The X-ray spectrometer made at Leeds University is based on the assumption that the atoms in crystals are arranged in plane at regular distances from one another. It therefore resembles a very finely ruled diffraction grating. Using a ray from rhodium having a wave-length of 0.614 Angstrom units, the angle at which this ray is reflected from a face of a crystal may be observed for the different faces. Then, knowing the number of atoms in the crystal per cubic centimetre from its density, the arrangement of the atoms within the crystal can be determined. For the diamond for instance, the carbon atoms are arranged so that each atom is at the centre of a regular tetrahedron, at the points of which are its nearest neighbouring atoms.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B 8

REDIUM'S TREMENDOUS ENERGY.

LECTURE BY SIR ERNEST RUTHERFORD.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, the distinguished scientist, has been pointing out, in Manchester, the tremendous energy locked up in radium. If it were only let loose!

Speaking of the intense energy contained in these substances, Sir Ernest said that what scientists wanted to ascertain was how we could release at will the energy contained in radium and utilise it for our own purposes. If that energy could be made available we should enter upon a new era in the supply of cheap energy, because it had to be borne in mind that in releasing such energy at any rate we desired, it would be possible for one pound of the material to obtain as much energy practically as from one hundred million pounds of coal.

Fortunately at the present time we had not found out a method of so dealing with these forces, and personally he was very hopeful we should not discover it until man was living at peace with his neighbour. There was no doubt if it was once discovered that we could accelerate these influences a few hundredweights of such material would shake, if not rend, the earth.

Sir Earnest Rutherford said the ordinary atoms with which we were familiar had the property, as far as we knew, of being permanent and indestructible, but the atoms of which he proposed to speak might be taken as atoms of unstable elements—elements which did not last for ever, but had a certain defined and limited life, disappearing and giving rise to a series of other substances. In radium and other radio-active substances we were witnessing, for the first time in nature, the actual cause of the transformation of matter. It was not a cause we could influence at all; it had always been going on in nature and in the history of this planet. Radium was several million times more active than the mineral from which it was derived. Enormous improvement had been made in the study of the properties of these radio-active substances, and the separation of radium had entered on a very large commercial scale.

Sir Earnest gave demonstrations of the intensity of the radio-active emanations, and showed their action on a photographic plate, and the phosphorescence occasioned when brought into the close neighbourhood of certain salts. Radiation from radium, he said, was ten times more penetrating than any penetrating influence we knew of. Radium and radio-active substances had an enormous interest from the scientific point of view, and recently they had been utilised greatly from the medical standpoint in the treatment of certain diseases.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

DANGERS OF THE STATE.

SPREAD OF INFLECTION AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

It is an interesting fact that since measles became a notifiable disease, London, and especially a part of North London, has suffered from an epidemic of the disease, writes the Medical correspondent of "The Times." With measles there has been associated an outbreak of whooping-cough. In the Vital Statistics for the week ended February 5 it is stated that there were 62 deaths attributed to measles, including eight in London, and the deaths attributed to whooping-cough rose to 104, including 28 in London.

Whooping-cough and measles are serious complaints of childhood, about which very little is known, though research work is being undertaken in respect of the latter. We may hope for much from notification, but the fact remains that children are still being sent back to school before they have ceased to be infective. The ridiculous idea that a child "must get measles" requires to be combated. It need not, and the number of troubles which can be traced back to this dangerous disease is very great.

In view of these considerations, it is nothing short of monstrous that education authorities should be contemplating—according to a correspondent of "The Times" who is in a position to know—the reintroduction of slates to the schoolroom. If ever there was an invention of the devil it is the school slate—that filthy article which is cleaned with saliva and written upon with pencils that have been sucked to make them write. The school slate is a kind of jumping-off board for disease. A child may escape the infection-laden breath of his class-fellow who has had measles, but he cannot escape the infection-inoculated slate he used half an hour before.

Let the education authorities exercise a little sense in their economy. They have spent large sums on the medical inspection of school children. Will they waste all that money now by making schools even more dangerous than they are?

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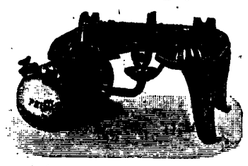

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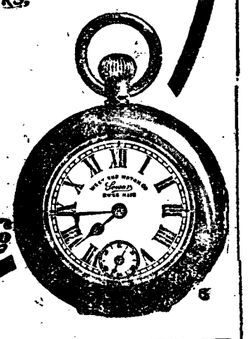

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